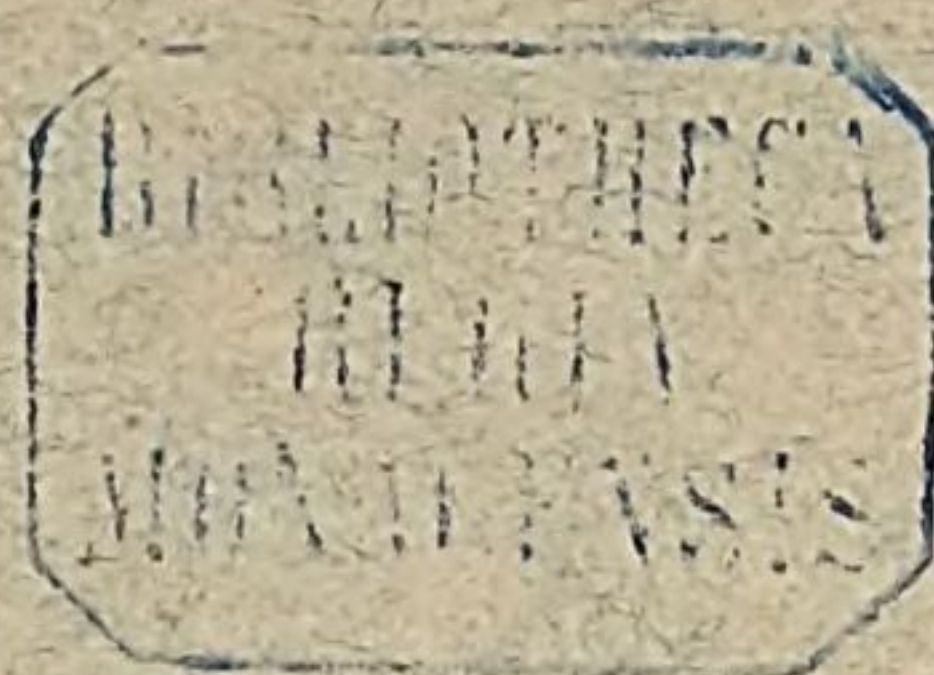


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CUNEIFORM TEXTS

IN THE

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

EDITED AND TRANSLATED

BY

ALFRED B. MOLDENKE, PH. D.

PUBLISHED FOR THE MUSEUM

NEW YORK

1893

= N.Y.H. 317





PREFACE TO PARTS I. & II.

In undertaking the publication of the cuneiform texts in the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York City, I was prompted by the desire to render this small but interesting treasure accessible to students of the Semitic languages.

These two parts are the first of a series of seven parts to be published as quickly as time permits. The texts referred to, are divided into two collections, known as the "*Egibi*," and the "*Ward*" collections. The former was purchased in 1878 from the British Museum, and the latter from the Rev. Dr. W. H. Ward of the Wolfe Expedition, by Gen. C. P. di Cesnola, the Director of the Museum. Part I contains 21 texts of the *Egibi*, and Part II, 35 of the *Ward* collection.

Part I was published by me in June of this year under the title *Babylonian Contract Tablets in the Metropolitan Museum of Art*. The causes that led me to republish it here were numerous and weighty. Chief among them I may mention that the volume was published as a doctor's dissertation, and in the hurry to get the book into print, many typographical errors were overlooked, and mistakes that should have been corrected, were left untouched. I trust that in the present volume all such errors will have been avoided. Another cause was the desire of the Museum authorities to have some publication of their collections to offer to inquiring strangers and to the learned public. I regret that time did not permit me to have the Babylonian equivalents of many of the Assyrian signs cast. With the type at my disposal, however, the cuneiform text has been made to appear as similar as possible to the original writing on the contract tablets. Also in the transliteration many peculiarities will be found, which I have seen fit to discard in succeeding parts. Part I must, in fact, be considered a book by itself, complete and independent of any other part. The indices of Part I have also been incorporated in the preface instead of being placed at the end as in the first edition. The correspondence of such letter as *h*, *š*, *k*, etc., to Hebrew letters will be readily seen.

Part II will be found to be, I trust, an improvement upon Part I. Not only is the type of the cuneiform text exactly similar (excepting peculiarities of hand-writing of the individual scribes) to the original characters on the contract tablets, but the distinction between the transliteration and the translation is brought out more clearly by the use of Italic type for the former

instead of Antique Roman. The notes have also been made as short as possible, and they confine themselves to explanations of the text and to references. They have been relegated to the end.

The remaining texts in the Metropolitan Museum of Art have been divided for publication as follows:

Part III will contain Nos. 1-10 of the *Egibi*, and Nos. 16-45 of the *Ward* collection, Total: 40 Texts of the reigns of Nebuchadnezzar, Amelu-Marduk and Nergalsharusur.

Part IV will contain Nos. 32-36 of the *Egibi* and Nos. 66-77 of the *Ward* collection. Total: 17 texts of the reigns of Cyrus and Cambyses.

Part V will contain Nos. 37-56 of the *Egibi*, and Nos. 78-120 of the *Ward* collection. Total: 51 texts, chiefly of Darius.

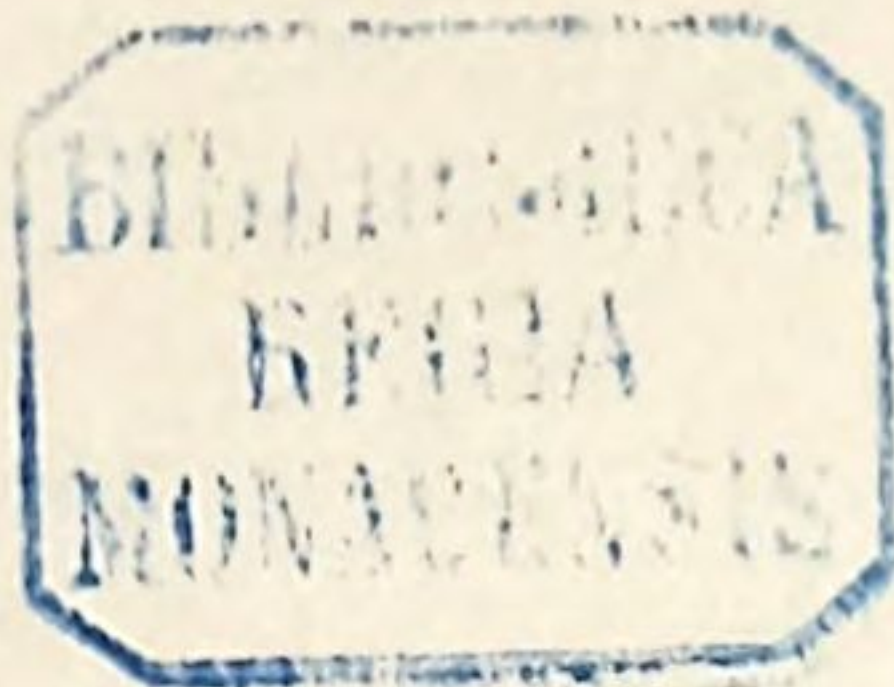
Part VI will contain about 50 undated contract tablets, 5 belonging to the *Egibi* collection.

Part VII will contain all the Assyrian, Babylonian and Accadian texts of the *Ward* collection not included in any of the other parts.

In conclusion I wish to express my most sincere thanks to the Museum authorities, especially to Gen. C. P. di Cesnola and to Prof. I. H. Hall, for their kind and liberal treatment and for the manifold facilities that they have courteously placed at my disposal. Also to my brother, the Rev. Dr. C. E. Moldenke, who is at present publishing a catalogue of the Museum's magnificent collection of Egyptian antiquities, I wish to express my thanks for his kind help, especially in the drawing and procuring of the signs that are so frequently used in Part II, and will be required for the publication of the remaining parts.

NEW YORK CITY, }
Oct. 1st, 1893. }

A. B. MOLDENKE.





PART I.



LIST OF BOOKS QUOTED, AND ABBREVIATIONS.

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- Zeitschrift für Assyriologie. Leipzig 1883 - 1892. *Z. A.*
- Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft. *ZDMG*

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.

The superior numerals refer to the lines of the tablets, while the other numerals refer to the tablets.

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[din]Babilu 11 ^{19 21} 12 ^{21 22} 13 ^{17 19} 14 ²⁵	Babilu 14 ²⁷ 16 ¹⁹ 17 ^{5 16} 20 ¹³ 24 ¹⁴ 29 ²⁸
15 ^{14 15} 16 ¹⁷ 17 ¹⁴ 18 ¹² [19 ¹¹] 20 ¹⁵	Barsiba 18 ¹¹
21 ^{20 22} 22 ^{16 17} 23 ^{12 14} 24 ¹⁶ 25 ^{18 20}	alû Bit-šar-i 31 ¹¹
26 ^{22 24} 27 ^{13 14} 28 ^{15 17} 29 ³⁰ 30 ^{15 17}	alû Kas-sur (?) 13 ⁵
31 ¹³	

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Dûzu 25 ¹⁸ 31 ¹²	Šabaṭu 19 ⁹ 20 ^{5 14} 23 ¹³ 24 ¹⁴
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Ab-la-da 18 ⁵	Ia-ḥa-ta 21 ³
Ib-na-a 21 ¹⁶	Iddin-Nabû 20 ¹¹ 29 ²⁵ 31 ⁸
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The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

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Bil-ibni 31 ⁹	Zir-ukin 24 ¹¹
Bil-iddin 13 ³ 6 10 11 14 ⁷ 29 ⁴ 7 20	Zir-ûtu 22 ¹⁴
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Bil-idanin 28 ¹²	Ḥa-an-na'-šu 16 ⁹
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Bil-ḫarran 17 ⁹	Ka-di-di 14 ²²
Bil-iṭir 27 ⁹	Ka-di-nu 12 ¹⁸

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 La-di-pi 30¹²
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 Marduk-iddin 21¹³ 29²⁶
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 Nabû-aḥî-bul-luṭ 14²⁶

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 29³ 31^{2 3}
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 Nabû-lit-su 24¹³
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 Nabû-musallim 11¹⁶
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 Nabû-na'id 11²⁰ 12²² 13¹⁸ 14²⁶ 15¹⁶
 16¹⁸ 17^{5 15} 18¹² 19¹¹ 20¹⁵ 21²²
 22¹⁷ 23¹⁴ 24¹⁵ 25¹⁹ 26²³ 27¹⁴ 28¹⁶
 29²⁹ 30¹⁷ 31¹³
 Nabû-naṣir 28¹⁴
 Nabû-is-kip 18⁹
 Nabû-apal-iddin 11^{1 11} 12^{4 11} 13¹⁶
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 Nabû-ri-man-ni 25¹¹
 Nabû-irîš 25¹⁵ 30¹³
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 Nabû-šum-uṣur 15⁹ 27¹⁰
 Nabû-šip-uṣur 17¹³
 Nabû-itti-apli 28⁴
 Nu-ub-ta-a 26⁴
 Na-din 23¹¹ 26^{3 21}
 Na-di-nu 15¹³
 Na-din-Marduk 24³
 Na-din-ši-bar 15²
 Ni-lat-tum 29^{6 20 21}
 Ni-mi-ḳu 13¹³
 Nu-u-pu 11¹⁸

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INDEX OF PROPER NAMES ACCORDING TO GENEALOGY.

The first column gives the name of the person, the second that of his father, and the third his family name. Only those names are catalogued here, of which the genealogy is given, or which have some special attribute to distinguish them from other names of the same form. For all other names see preceding index.

Iddin-Marduk	apal-su ša Iḫi-ša-apla	apal Nûr-Sin	17 ^{1 3} 18 ¹ 19 ^{3(?)} 24 ¹ 25 ³ 28 ¹⁰
Iddin-Marduk	“ “ Bil-šum-iš-ku-un	“ amīlu ḫīpu	23 ¹⁰
Iddin-na-ḫu-nun- ṭi-iš-Marduk	“ “ Nabû-naṣir	“	28 ¹³
<i>Scribe of the 18th Tablet.</i>			
*Iddin-Nabû-.....	“ “ [Bani-ia]	“ Du-ub-bi	20 ¹¹
Iddin-Nabû	“ “ Iḫi-ša-apla	“ Bīl-ibni	31 ⁸
Iddin-Nabû	“ “ Šal-a	“	29 ²⁵
Iddin-na-Nabû	“ “ Ib-na-a	“ Da-bi-bi	21 ¹⁵
Ī-a-na-ṣir	“ “ Mu-sal-li-mu		25 ⁶
✓ Iḫi-ša-apla	“ “ A-pak-kal-ia	“ Ī-gi-bi	26 ¹⁹
Irba-Marduk	“ “ Mar-duk-iḫi-ša-an-ni	“ Illatu-u	14 ²⁴
<i>Scribe of the 14th Tablet.</i>			
Ardi-ia	“ “ Itti-.....	“ amīlu šakānu	29 ²⁴
Arad-Bīl	“ “ Du-um-muḫ	“ Arad-Bīl	13 ¹⁴
Arad-Marduk	“ “ Bit-ti-ia	“ { amīlu Ī.MAŠ Bīl amīlu šangu Bīl	21 ¹⁸ 25 ¹⁷
<i>Scribe of the 21st and 25th Tablets.</i>			
Arad-Marduk	“ “ Marduk-īṭi-ir	“ amīlu ša- ṭābti -šu	22 ³
Itti-Marduk-balaṭu	“ “ Arad-Bīl		22 ¹⁵
<i>Scribe of the 22nd Tablet.</i>			
Itti-Marduk-balaṭu	“ “ Nabû-aḫi-iddin	“ A-ba-ba-ti-la	27 ¹
✓ Itti-Marduk-balaṭu	“ “ Nabû-aḫi-iddin	“ Ī-gi-bi	22 ^{1 7} 26 ¹ 28 ⁵ 29 ^{2 9} 11 15 19 31 ¹ 5 6
Itti-Nabû-balaṭu	“ “ Marduk-ban-zir	“ Bīl-i-ṭi r	31 ¹⁰
<i>Scribe of the 31st Tablet.</i>			
†Itti-Nabû-balaṭu	“ “ Marduk-iddin	“ Bīl-i-ṭi-ru	29 ²⁸
<i>Scribe of the 29th Tablet.</i>			
Bīl-uballi-iṭ	“ “ Na-di-nu		15 ¹³
<i>Scribe of the 15th Tablet.</i>			
Bīl-iddin	“ “ Ba-ni-ia	“ { Nīrgal-uṣur Ri-šar-tum	29 ⁴ 29 ^{7 20}
Bīl-iddin	“ “ Nīrgal-uballi-iṭ	“ amīlu sa	13 ^{3 6 10 11} 14 ⁷
Bīl-di-ḫir	“ “	“ Nab-iḫ-bi	29 ²³

* Possibly the same as Iddin-na-Nabû, the third name from this.

† Evidently the same scribe as the preceding.

Bil-aḫī-iḫī-ša	apal-šu ša Bil-šu-nu	apal	19 ⁶
Bil-ḫarran	“ “ Mu-sal-lim-mu	“ amīlu šangu Nana	17 ⁹
Bil-iṭir	“ “ Nabû-šum-uṣur	“ Rammân-šum-uṣur	27 ⁹
Bil-kašir	“ “ Bil-ri-man-ni	“ Ba-bu-tu	12 ¹⁹
<i>Scribe of the 12th Tablet.</i>			
Bil-apal-iddin	“ “ Ī-mid-su		19 ⁸
Bil-apal-iḫdin	“ “ Daḫ-ḫi-ša(?)	“ Nabû-lit-su	24 ¹²
<i>Scribe of the 24th Tablet.</i>			
Bil-apal-iddin	“ “ Nabû-[iddin?]	“ Rammân-šum-iddin	24 ⁹
Bil-apal-iddin	“ “ Nabû-aḫī-irba	“ Ḳur-ban	11 ¹²
Bil-ri-man-ni	“ “ Marduk-musallim		24 ⁵
Bil-šu-nu	“ “ Bil-iḫī-ša	“ amīlu šangu Nana	30 ⁵
Bil-.....	“ “ Nabû-šum-uṣur	“ Bani-[ia]	15 ⁸
Ba-ni-ia	“ “ Nabû-šum-iddin	“ amīlu šangu Ninip	16 ^{3 16}
<i>Scribe of the 16th Tablet.</i>			
Bâni-um-ma-gu	“ “ Bil-aḫī-iddin-na	“ Ṣir-diš-bit	27 ¹²
<i>Scribe of the 27th Tablet.</i>			
Daīnu-zir-ibni	“ “ Ab-la-a	“ Īpī-iš-ilu	30 ¹⁰
Zir-ûtu	“ “ Nabû-zir-iddin		22 ¹⁴
Hu-nu -ti-tiš-Šamaš- balaṭu	“ “ Ai	“ Bil-i-ṭi-ru	11 ³
Ki-di-nu	“ “ Marduk-iṭi-ir	“ Rammân-u-mī-i	12 ¹⁸
Kal-ba-a	“ “ { Ia-ḫa-ta Nabû-aḫī-iddin	“ Ī-gi-bi	21 ^{2 9} 31 ^{2 4 6}
La-a-ba-ši	“ “ Zi-ri-ia	“ Na-ba-ai	27 ³
La-di-pi	“ “ Di-na-a		30 ¹²
Lu-uṣ-a-na-nûri- Marduk	“ “ Ki-rib-ti	“ Ī-gi-bi	21 ¹¹
Marduk-iddin	“ “ Marduk-īpī-iš	“ Zir-ai	21 ¹³
Marduk-zir-ibni	“ “ Šu-la-a	“ Naṣir-ḫat-ai	14 ²²
Marduk-iṭi-ir	“ “ Ri-mut	“ Arad-Nirgal	25 ¹⁴
Marduk-musallim	“ “ Nabû-šip-uṣur	“ Aḫa-ba-ni	17 ¹⁴
<i>Scribe of the 17th Tablet.</i>			
Marduk-iḫī-ša-an-ni	“ “ Bani-i-a	“ Īllatu-u	11 ⁸
*Marduk-iḫī-ša-an-ni	“ “ Ba-ni-ia	“-uṣur-bīlu-u	12 ^{2 14}
Marduk-šarrâ-ni	“ “ Bil-iḫī-ša	“ Ša-tâbti-šu	16 ¹¹
Nabû-balaṭ-iddin	“ “ Ṣil-la-a	“ Na-ši-ir-na-a	20 ¹
Nabû-balaṭ-su-iḫbi	“ “ Bani-ia	“ Ri-šar-tum	29 ¹³
Nabû-balaṭ-su-[iḫbi]	“ “ Zir-ia	“ amīlu bânû	15 ¹⁰
Nabû-ban-aḫa	“ “ Iḫī-ša-apla	“ Na-din-Marduk	24 ³
Nabû-ga-mil	“ “ Nabû-mu-ši-ni-ud-da	“ Ī-sag-gil-ai	26 ¹⁷

* Very likely identical with the preceding. The family name is broken off at the beginning, hence the latter is uncertain.

Nabû-iddin	apal-šu ša Bîl-idanin	apal amîlu ni-şur-gi-na	28 ¹²
Nabû-iddin	“ “ Zir-ukin	“ amîlu šangu Gula	24 ¹¹
Nabû-iddin	“ “ Mu-ši-zib-Bîl	“ Na-ši-î-Nabû-apla	20 ⁹
Nabû-zir-iddin amîlu mâr šipri dâini			16 ¹³
Nabû-zir-iddin	“ “ Nabû-musallim	“ Sin-tab-ni	11 ¹⁶
Nabû-zir-iķi-ša	“ “ Šakan-šum		25 ³
Nabû-zir-šutišur	“ “ Nabû-šum-iddin	“ Ka-di-di	14 ²¹
Nabû-aķi-bul-luṭ	“ “ Marduk-irba	“ Su-ḫa-ai	14 ²⁰
Nabû-aķi-iddin <i>Scribe of the 20th Tablet.</i>	“ “ Šu-la-a	“ Í-gi-bi	12 ^{7 9 15} 14 ^{17 20 3 8} 12 ^{21 6 23 4}
Nabû-aķi-iddin-na	“ “ Nabû-aķi-iddin-na		21 ³
Nabû-iṭir	“ “ Šil-la-a	“ It-ik-kal-a	15 ^{2 5 7}
Nabû-ukin-zir	“ “ Bîl-uballi-iṭ	“ amîlu pa-ši-ki	15 ¹¹
Nabû-mu-ši-ni- ud-[da]	“ “ Bîl-zir-ibni	“ Í-sag-gil-ai	26 ¹⁵
Nabû-mu-ši-ni-ud-da	“ “ Bîl-šu-nu	“ Bîl-pat-ta-nu	12 ¹⁶
Nabû-is-kip	“ “ Marduk-šum-ibni	“ Idanin-Nabû	18 ⁹
Nabû-apal-iddin	“ “ Ba-la-ṭu	“ Ša-na-ši-....	11 ¹
Nabû-apal-iddin <i>Scribe of the 13th Tablet.</i>	“ “ Da-bi-ia	“ Su-ḫa-ai	13 ¹⁶
Nabû-u-şur-šu	“ “ Ba-la-ṭu	“ Mi-şir-ai	26 ¹⁸
Nabû-rimu-lip-tum	“ “ Šu-zu-bu amîlu rab.ka- a-ri ša šarri		23 ¹
Nabû-iriš <i>Scribe of the 30th Tablet.</i>	“ “ Šil-la-a	“ Man-di-di	30 ^{3 13}
Nabû-iriš	“ “ Tab-ni-î-a	“ Aḫa-ba-ni	25 ¹⁵
Na-din amîlu IR. ŠAL.TAB(?).ŠA <i>Scribe of the 23rd Tablet.</i>			23 ¹¹
Na-din <i>Scribe of the 26th Tablet.</i>	“ “ Nîrgal-iṭir	“ Ba-bu-tu	26 ^{3 21}
Nûr-î-a	“ “ Bîl-iķi-ša	“ amîlu šangu Nana	30 ²
Nîrgal-na'id	“ “ Nabû-zir-iddin	“-it-ka	11 ¹⁴
Su-ka-ai	“ “ Kal-ba-a	“ Babu-u-tu	27 ¹¹
Ri-dal-Šamaš	“ “ Íṭir-Marduk	“ Ípî-iš-ilu	22 ¹³
Rammânu-aķi-uballiṭ	“ “ Dan-a	“ Nûr-Sin	11 ¹³
Ri-mut	“ “ Ai	“ Arad-Nîrgal	22 ¹¹
Ri-mut	“ “ Nabû-ukin-apla		25 ⁵
Ri-mut	“ “ Ni-mi-ku	“ Man-di-di	13 ¹³
Ri-mut	“ “ K̄ur-ban-ni-Marduk	“ Ípî-iš-ilu	13 ^{16 14 18} 19
Ri-mut-Bîl	“ “ Bîl-Marduk	“ Ša-am-ma'	27 ⁵

Šu-la-a	apal-šu ša Iḫi-ša-apla	apal Iddin-Bil	23 ⁸
Šapik-zir	“ “ Nabû-šum-iddin	“ Na-din-ši-bar	15 ^{1 6}
Šapik-zir	“ “ Nirgal-musallim	“ Sin-ga-ga-nim-mi	16 ¹⁴
Ša-aš-Bil-ṭi	“ “ Nabû-itti-apli	“ Hu-pu-u	28 ³
{ Tab-ni-i Tab-ni-i-a }	“ “ Nabû-aḫi-iddin	{ amīlu šangu ilu Zariḫu	17 ¹¹
		{ amīlu šangu ilu Šamaš	18 ⁷
Tabni-i-a amīlu šangu ilu Zariḫu			25 ¹²
Tab-ni-i-a <i>Scribe of the 11 th Tablet.</i>	“ “ Nabû-mu-u-da	“ Nu-u-pu	11 ¹⁷
.....-šum-ukin	“ “ Iddin-.....		21 ¹
.....	“ “ Id-da-a		25 ¹

The following five names are those of the women whose genealogy is given in these texts. They are appended here, because the persons can thus be more readily found in other texts.

Amtu	marat-su ša Marduk-šum-ušur		28 ²
Bani-a-tu-i-sag-ila	“ “ Nabû-šum-iddin		16 ^{1 10}
Nabû-u-šu-da-ḫâtâ	“ “ Ta-k iš-Gu-la	apal amīlu ḫipu	22 ⁸
Nu-ub-ta-a	“ “ Nabû-mu-ši-ni-ud-da	“ Í-sag-gil-ai	26 ⁴
Ni-lat-tum	“ “ Arad-Bil	Iḫbi-[Marduk?]	29 ⁶

A GLOSSARY

OF THE ASSYRIAN WORDS OCCURRING IN THE TEXTS.

u *and*. Very frequent.

amîlu IB-bani *carpenter*. 21¹³

abâlu *to bring*. iṭ-bal 29¹⁴

adi *together with*. a-di 14¹ 16⁷ 18³ 28⁸
a-di-i 29¹¹ a-di ili *until*. 22⁷ 29¹²
a-di ili ša *until that*. 26¹⁴

idu *hand, side*. i-di 26¹⁰

aḥu *portion, half*. a-ḥi 13⁵ 15⁵
a-ḥa-a-ta-šu-nu 25¹³ it-ti a-ḥa-miš
with one another. 28⁹

itîru *to receive*. iṭ-ṭî-ru 17⁴ i-ṭî-ru 22¹⁰
24⁷ i-tir-tum 28² i-ṭî-ru *pay*. 28¹

akâlu *to eat, consume*. ik-kal 13⁷ 15⁶

ul *not*. 13⁸ 28⁹ 29¹⁷ 18

ilu *god*. Determinative. Frequent.

alû *city*. 13⁵ 31¹¹ ina alî u šîrî *in city
and country*. 15⁴

ili *about*. 31⁴ For other instances see
under adi, ultu, ana, and ina.

ilu *to go up, make out*. il-li 13⁹ il-la- 12¹⁴
i'-i-li 12⁶ i-tî-li 25⁴ 7 ul-tî-la 31⁵

alâdu *to bring forth*. tu-li-da 11⁶

alâku *to go*. il-lak (in the phrase našutti
illak) *possesses*. 13¹¹ il-la-ku *ibid*. 14⁹

alpu *cattle*. al-pa 20⁵

i-lat *to be additional*. 13¹¹ 30⁸

ultu *from*. 15⁷ 21⁴ ul-tu ili *below*. 13⁷
ultu ili mi-ḥir-tu *in behalf of*. 18⁴

umû *day*. 11¹⁹ 12²¹ 13¹⁸ 14²⁶ 15¹⁴ 16¹⁸
17⁶ 18¹¹ 19¹⁰ 20⁵ 14 21²¹ 22¹⁶ 23¹³
24¹⁴ 25¹⁹ 26²³ 27¹³ 28¹⁵ 29²⁸ 30¹⁶
31¹²

amîlu *man*. Determinative. Frequent.

amîlûtu *slave*. a-mî-lut-tum 29²

ummu *mother*. 26²⁶ ummi-šu 29²⁹

amîlu I.MAŠ *priest*. 21¹⁹

a.an Added to numerals.

ânu *not to be*. ia-a-nu 13¹²

ana a-na *to*. 11⁸ 12⁶ 11 15⁷ 20⁷ 21⁶ 28²
29⁹ 31⁴ 6 *for*. 11⁷ 12³ 4 10 15³ 17⁷
21⁸ 25²² 29⁵ 16 17 *as regards*. 13⁴
to the value of. 14³ 6 10 14 15 a-na ili
against. 13⁹ *on account*. 25⁴ 7

ina *in, at, for, after*. 12⁷ 13⁵ 6 14³ 15⁴ 5 6
17⁴ 18⁶ 7 19⁵ 21² 22⁴ 24⁵ 26²⁵ 27⁴ 5
30⁹ ina ili *against, to be received of*.
13³ 14⁵ 7 15² 4 16³ 17² 20³ 22³ 23⁴
24² 4 26³ 27³ 6 ina ili-šu 17⁶ 27⁷
ina ili-šu-nu 26⁸ ina lib-bi *there-
upon*. 26⁶ ina kâtâ *from, from the
hands of*. 12⁴ 18² 19³ 28⁵ 29⁴ 30⁶

an-us-tî-nu 25⁹

u.an.tim *receipt*. 12⁶ 12 14⁷ 28⁸ 31¹

aplu *son*. construct: apal. Very frequent.

îpišu *to receive, acquire*. i-pu-šu 29⁵ 31³
i-pu-šu 12⁵ ip-pu-uš 15⁴ ip-pu-uš-
šu 13⁵ i-pu-uš-ša 28⁷ i-piš-ša 31¹

îşu *wood*. Also determinative. îşu îşu 14¹⁵

arad šarrûtu An official. 11¹⁰

irşitu *land*. Determ. following Babilu (not
transliterated in this book). Also 31¹¹

amîlu IR.ŠAL.TAB(?) ŠA 23¹²

išu *to be*. i-ša 23¹⁶ i-šu-[u] 26¹⁴

ašâbu *to sit down*. u-šib-u *placed*. 26⁹ a-
ša-bi *presence*. 26²⁵

aššatu *wife*. aššati-šu 16⁵ aššat-su 18⁵
aššat-šu 26⁴ *servant*. aš-šat-ti 16⁶
aš-šat-su-nu 16⁹

ištîm *one*. ištî-in 31⁷

ia-[a-tu(?)] I. 26¹²

itti *with*. it-ti 13⁶ 28⁹ it-ti-i 15⁵

itîku *to take away*. i-ti-ik 13⁸ 9

utru *profit*. u-tur 13⁶ 15⁵

balâtu *to live*. bal-tu-u 28⁹

amîlu bânû *carpenter*. 15¹¹

bašû *to be*. ba-ši-i 18¹³

- bitu *house*. 26¹⁰ bit-ia 26¹⁰ bit-su-nu 26¹³
- gabbu *all*. gab-bi 26¹³ gab-bu-tu 16⁸
- gabrû *rival, another, duplicate*. gab-ri 12¹²
- gallu *male slave*. gal-la 25¹¹ gal-la gal-la 14¹⁶ amîlu gal-la 17³
- gallatu *female slave*. gal-lat-su 22⁶ amîlu gal-lat-su 11³
- amîlu GIM is to be read amîlu bânû *carpenter*.
- gamru *entire, all*. gam-ru-tu 12⁴ gam-ru-tum *fullness*. 11⁷
- gimru *vegetables*. gim-ru 30⁹
- ginû *offering, sacrifice*. gi-nu-u 28⁷ amîlu ni-šur-gi-na 28^{12 14} (see note.)
- gu-ri-nu *threshed (?)* 14¹³
- gurru *A measure for dry and liquid substances*. gur 25²⁰
- gišimmaru *datepalm*. 28⁷
- DU See manzazu.
- dibbu *complaint, lawsuit*. dib-bi 14³
- daḥ-ḥu-tum *additional, further demand*. 18¹³
- amîlu dainu *judge*. 23⁵ daini 16¹³
- dannu *large*. karpatu dan-nu-tu *jar, vessel*. 14¹ dan-nu 14³
- duppu *contract tablet*. 28⁷ 31¹
- dupsaru *scribe*. dupsar 12¹⁴ dup-sar 23¹¹ amîlu dupsar 11¹⁷ 12¹⁹ 13¹⁶ 14²⁴ 15¹³ 16¹⁵ 17¹² 20¹² 21¹⁸ 22¹⁵ 24¹³ 25¹⁷ 26²¹ 27¹² 28¹³ 29²⁶ 30¹³ 31¹⁰
- zir-mu-u *An iron instrument*. 14¹³
- zittu *portion, share*. 15⁵
- ḥubullu *interest*. 19¹ 24⁸ ḥubulla-šu 22⁵ ina ḥubulli *at interest*. 18⁶ 24⁵
- ḥûdu *pleasure*. ḥu-ud 11² 21²
- ḥarrânu *business*. 13^{4 10 12} 14^{9 17} 15^{3 7}
- ṭu *shekel*. 11⁵ 13^{1 7} 14^{4 6 7 10 14 15 16 17} 18¹ 19¹ 20¹ 22^{1 5} 24⁴ 25^{1 2 10 12} 26^{1 7 8 9} 27⁶ 28¹ 30^{1 9} 31^{4 5}
- ṭâbu *good*. 14^{3 15}
- ki *if*. ki-i 27⁵ *when*. 29¹⁹
- KI.LU 28⁷
- kalâlu *to be complete*. i-kat-lul 29¹⁵
- kaṁ Placed after numerals to form ordinals. Very frequent.
- kûmu *instead of*. ku-um 11⁴
- ka-pak-i 25⁸
- kasû *cup*. (?) ka-sa-a-ta 14¹¹
- kussu *chair*. iṣu kussi 14¹⁴
- kaspu *silver, money*. Very frequent. kaspi-ia 26¹¹ kasp.a 11⁷ 13¹² kasp.a.an 12⁹ 22⁴
- kâru *A measure*. ka-ru-u 25⁸ ka-ri-šu-nu 25⁹
- karpatu *dish, vessel*. Used as determ. 14¹
- lâ *not*. 18¹³ 23¹⁶ 27⁵
- libbu *heart*. lib-bi-šu 11² 21² ina lib-bi thereupon. 26⁶
- libittu *brick*. 28⁷
- liḳû *to take*. il-ti-ḳu-u 31⁷
- maḥâru *to receive*. ma-ḥir 28⁶ ma-ḥi-ir 30⁸ maḥ-ḥir 18⁶ ultu ili mi-ḥir-tu *in behalf of*. 18⁴
- mukinnu *witness*. amîlu mu-kin-nu 11¹² 12¹⁶ 13¹³ 14²⁰ 15¹⁰ 16¹¹ 17⁹ 21¹¹ 22¹¹ 23⁸ 24⁹ (?) 25¹⁴ 26¹⁵ 28¹⁰ 29²³ 30¹⁰ 31⁸ amîlu mu-kin 27⁸
- mala See the following.
- mimma *whatever*. 13¹¹ mimma ma-la *as much as*. 13⁴ 15³
- mana *A piece of money*. ma-na 11⁷ 12^{3 9} 14¹⁷ 15¹ 16¹ 19¹ 22^{1 5} 23^{1 15} 24¹ 26^{1 7} 27¹ ma-ni-i 24⁴ 26⁸ 27⁶
- manû *to count*. ma-nu-u 14^{4 6}
- mandâtu *hire, wages*. man-da-at-tum 16⁵
- manzazu *presence, witness*. 17⁷ 18⁷ 19⁵
- mâru *son*. mâr Frequent. mâr-šu Frequent. amîlu mâr šipri *messenger*. 16¹³
- mâru-u-tu *adoption*. 21⁸
- mar.banûtu *An official*. 11¹⁰
- marru *hatchet*. mar-ri 14¹²

- martu *daughter*. marat-su 16² 22⁹ 26⁵
 28³ 29⁶ 10¹⁰
- mu-šah-ḥi-nu A bronze utensil. 14¹⁰
- maškānu *security, pledge*. maš-ka-nu 11⁵
 16¹⁰ 22⁶ 26¹¹ 13¹³
- mašāru *to leave behind*. u-maš-ši-ru 29¹²
- matu *land*. mat Determ. Frequent.
- nadānu *to give*. id-din 11⁹ 29¹¹ id-di-in
 21⁸ id-di-nu 20⁸ 29⁹ iddin-nu 17⁸
 id-i-nu 27⁵ i-nam-din 20⁵ 22⁵ 23⁷
 24⁸ i-nam-di-nu 16⁷ 29¹⁸ na-din 24⁷
 na-din-na-mu 12¹¹ li-nad-nu 21⁵ na-
 da-nu 18⁵ ina-ad-din 27⁴ u-da-nu-
 tu 17⁷ it-ta-din 29²⁰ 31⁷
- namḥaratu A vessel. nam-ḥa-ra-ta 14²
- namṣātu A vessel. nam-ša-a-ta 14²
- ni-si-su *bidding*. (?) 29¹⁵
- naṣāru *to protect*. amīlu ni-ṣur-gi-na 28¹²
 14¹⁴ (see note.)
- našû *to raise*. *To bring*: na-ši 11¹¹ na-ša-
 a-tum 29²² *To take*: i-na-šu 15⁷ 16⁸
To lend: na-ša-a-ta 22¹¹
- na-aš-ḥi-ip-ti An iron utensil. 14¹²
- našûttu *command, commission, bidding*. na-
 aš-ut-tum 12⁷ 14⁸ na-[aš-ut-tu] 29¹²
 na-aš-ut-ti 31¹⁰ 30¹
- niš-ru 16⁸
- amīlu SA 13⁴
- siḥû An official. 11⁹
- sulûpu *date*. (ka-lum-ma) 14⁵
- sipparu *copper*. 14¹⁰ 11¹¹ 20⁶
- pânu *face*. *To be received from*: la-pa-ni
 25²¹ ina pân 25¹ 2² 5⁵ 10¹⁰ 12¹² *To be at the*
disposal of: 14¹⁹
- paḫirānu An official. 11¹⁰
- parzillu *iron*. 14¹² 13¹³
- pa-ri-ri-is *female sheep*. (?) 20⁶
- pi-ša-an-na *equal*. 29⁸
- amīlu pa-ši-ki 15¹²
- pûtu *certificate*. pu-ut 11⁹ 24⁶ 29²¹ pu-
 u-tu 15⁸
- ṣabātu *to take*. ṣa-bit 25⁸ ṣab-ta 26¹²
- ṣibtu *possession*. ṣib-tum 15⁷
- ṣihru *small*. ṣi-ḥi-ri 21⁴
- ṣīru *plain, field, country*. 25¹⁰ ina alī u
 ṣīri *in city and country*. 15⁴
- ḫa A measure. 14⁴
- ḫibû *to speak, say*. aḫ-bi 11⁶ iḫ-bu-šu 21⁶
- amīlu ḫīpu *guardian, keeper*. 22¹⁰ 23¹¹
- ḫaḫḫadu *head, capital*. 15⁶
- ḫâtû *hand*. ina ḫâtâ *from, from the hands of*.
 12⁴ 18² 19³ 28⁵ 29⁴ 30⁶ ta-ḫâtâ-miš
 See note to 14¹⁶
- rabû *to become great, increase*. i-rab-bi 17⁶
 24⁵ 26⁹ 27⁷ u-rab-bu-šu 21⁵
- amīlu rab.ka-a-ri An official 23³ (see note.)
- riḫtu *remainder*. ri-iḫ-tum 31⁶ ri-iḫ-ti
 29¹⁹ ri-ḫi-it 23¹⁵
- riksu *contract*. ri-ik-su 12¹³
- riḫu *empty*. ri-ḫu-tu 14¹
- ša *of, which*. Very frequent.
- šu 16⁷
- šû *he, it*. šu-u 12¹⁶ 21¹⁰
- šī.bar *grain*. 25²⁰
- šadû *east*. 21¹⁰
- šidatum *present*. šī-da-tum 29¹⁷
- šaṭāru *to write*. ša-ṭa-ru *document*. 31⁷ ša-
 ṭa-ra *in writing*. 29¹³
- šakānu *to place, set*. šak-na-tum 11⁵ amīlu
 šakānu *governor*. 29²⁵
- šikāru *wine*. 14³
- šalāmu *to be perfect*. ša-ta-lam-mu 14¹⁰
to be paid, hence, to receive: i-šal-li-mu
 22⁸
- šumu *name*. šu-mu 15⁷ šum-šu 12⁶
- šīmu *price*. 11⁷ 12⁴ 10¹⁰ 28⁴ 29⁸
- šanû *to change*. ša-a-na-a-na *neither*. 13⁸
 šī-na *double*. 18³
- šangu *priest*. amīlu šangu 16⁴ 17¹⁷ 17¹⁰ 12¹²
 18⁹ 24¹² 25¹³ 18¹⁸ 30³ 6⁶
- šipru *message*. amīlu mâr šipri *messenger*.
 16¹³

šarâku to present. i-šar-ra-ku 29¹⁷

šarru king. 23^{3 16} šar 11²¹ 12²² 13¹⁹
14²⁷ 15¹⁵ 16¹⁹ 17^{5 16} 18¹² 19¹¹ 20¹⁵
21²² 22¹⁷ 23¹⁴ 24¹⁶ 25¹⁹ 26²⁴ 27¹⁴
28¹⁷ 29³⁰ 30¹⁷ 31¹³

šattu year. 11²⁰ 12²¹ 13¹⁸ 14²⁶ 15^{6 14}
16^{7 18} 17^{5 15} 18¹² 19¹⁰ 20¹⁴ 21²¹
22¹⁷ 23¹³ 24¹⁵ 25¹⁹ 26²³ 27¹⁴ 28¹⁶
29²⁹ 30¹⁶ 31¹² šatta every year. 31⁴
šanâti two years. 19²

ta Placed after numerals. 14^{2 11 14 15 19 2}

ta-kâtâ-miš See note to 14¹⁶ ta.a.an
31⁷

tibnu straw. 14¹³

tí-lit-tum amount. (?) 18³

târu to turn, return. u-tir 29¹⁹ ti-ra 26¹¹
ti-ra-šu 26¹²

musallim	
17 apal Sin-tab-ni amīlu dupsar Tab-ni-i-a	17 the son of Sintabni. Scribe: Tabnêa,
18 apal-šu ša Nabû-mu-u-da apal Nu-u-pu	18 the son of Nabûmûda, the son of Nûpu.
19 Babilu arah Adaru ûmu 5 kam	19 Babylon, in the month Adar, on the 5 th day,
20 šattu 2 kam Nabû-na'id	20 in the 2 nd year of Nabûna'id,
21 šar 'Babili	21 King of Babylon.

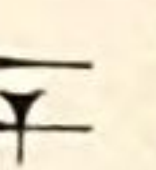
NOTES.

2. ina hu-ud lib-bi-šu. A legal phrase. See Peiser's explanation in Z. A. III, 70. — 3. The space in the line indicates an erasure on the tablet by the scribe. He probably, by mistake, also erased the perpendicular wedge that usually introduces a person's name. — 5. šak-na-tum. This form occurs also Strass. Nabn. 253, 10. — 6. A very condensed expression. It is peculiar to find the form ak-bi used here instead of ik-bi. We would expect the third person; the sense evidently requires it: I have therefore translated it thus. The same form occurs in Strass. Nabn. 1113, 18 and 720, 10. I would class it as one of those mistakes so common in colloquial language. Or else, it might be taken as an instance where the dictator of the tablet has fallen out of his role, and has used the first instead of the third person. — 8. Undoubtedly Marduk, as the first signs show. Before the name Bani-i-ia, the determinative for person is again omitted. — 10. pa-ki-ra-nu is also used to denote the plaintiff, or the one that objects to the business transaction. But here it refers to an official. I would take arad-šarrûtu and mar-banûtu as officials in charge of the slave trade. Oppert, however, strenuously objects to this rendering (Z. A. III, 178). — 12. The sign kin, as will be seen, is written in a great variety of ways. I have endeavored in the texts to give them as near the actual writing as my type permits. — 13. The sign for kur is strange; the horizontal wedge ought to have been omitted. Perhaps it is a mistake on the part of the scribe. Kûrban means "gift" and may well be compared with the Hebrew קָרְבָּן Neh. x:35; xiii:31. Compare also קָרְבָּן Lev. vii:38, the Arabic قَرْبَان "sacrifice, offering", and the Greek κορβᾶν Mark vii:11. — 20. Therefore the tablet is dated in the year 553 B. C.

Hunutitishshamashbalatu owed Nabuapaliddin $\frac{1}{3}$ shekel of money. He evidently could not pay. So he gave his slave Gularininni, who was pregnant, to the latter as security. Now Nabuapaliddin had no use for the slave, or he saw that he could make a good bargain. Therefore, becoming tired of waiting, he resolves to sell the slave and her unborn child. He sells at an immense profit, — (or he is required to return the difference in the two amounts to the owner of the slave). The certificate of the officials, mentioned in lines 9 and 10, was obtained in order that there might be no dispute about the ownership of the slaves.

NO. 12.

FRONT.

- 1                

17 | -II I ✕ W | -+ - <W H-I ✕
 18 | <E H-I ✕ W I W | -+ <E-I ✕II H H
 19 W | -+ H H =III= I -H < S H I -H I -I W I
 20 W | -+ H -II < H W | I I <- <E
 21 ✕ <E-I <E H H ✕ I <E H H ✕ I H
 22 | -H-I H H H S ✕ <E-I <E

This beautiful tablet is of a dark yellow color, with large spots of brick red upon it. Size $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The writing on it is very clear, though some of the signs, especially in the first, second, and tenth lines, are run very closely together. The upper edge and the edges of the two sides are not written upon. The corners are slightly damaged, yet the signs can be clearly distinguished.

Transliteration.

1 Gu-la-ri-nin-ni u mar-šu
 2 ša Marduk-iķi-ša-an-ni apal-šu ša Ba-
 ni-ia
 3 apal-uṣur-bīlu-u a-na $\frac{2}{3}$ ma-na
 kaspi
 4 a-na šīm gam-ru-tu ina kâtâ Nabû-
 apal-iddin
 5 apal-šu ša Îṭir-ša-na-nim i-pu-šu
 6 u u.an.tim a-na šum-šu i'-i-li
 7 ina na-aš-ut-tum ša Nabû-aḥi-iddin
 8 apal-šu ša Šu-la-a apal Î-gi-bi
 9 kaspā.a.an $\frac{2}{3}$ ma-na . . . ša Nabû-aḥi-
 iddin
 10 a-na šīm Gu-la-ri-nin-ni u mar-šu
 11 a-na Nabû-apal-iddin na-din-na-mu
 12 u.an.tim gab-ri u.an.tim
 13 . . . -lu-u ri-ik-su ša Gu-la-ri-nin-ni u
 mar-šu
 14 ša dupsar Marduk-iķi-ša-an-ni il-la-'
 15 ša Nabû-aḥi-iddin šu-u
 16 amīlu mu-kin-nu Nabû-mu-ši-ni-ud-da
 apal-šu ša

Translation.

1 Gularininni and her son,
 2 whom Mardukikishânni, the son of Ba-
 niâ,
 3 the son of usurbelû, for two
 thirds mana of money,
 4 at the full price, from the hands of Na-
 bûapaliddin,
 5 the son of Etêrshananim, received;
 6 and a receipt in his name he set up,
 7 at the bidding of Nabûahîddin,
 8 the son of Shulâ, the son of Egibi.
 9 In money two thirds mana . . . , which
 Nabûahîddin
 10 for the price of Gularininni and her son
 11 unto Nabûapaliddin gave.
 12 The duplicate receipt, the . . . receipt
 13 (and) the contract tablet about Gulari-
 ninni and her son,
 14 which the scribe (for) Mardukikishânni
 had set up,
 15 the possession of Nabûahîddin it is.
 16 Witnesses: Nabûmusheniudda, the son
 of

17 Bil-šu-nu apal Bil-pat-ta-nu	17 Belshunu, the son of Belpattanu;
18 Ki-di-nu apal-šu ša Marduk-iṭi-ir	18 Kidinu, the son of Marduketêr,
19 apal Rammân-u-mi-i u amîlu dupsar Bil-kašir apal-šu	19 the son of Rammânumê; and the scribe Belkasir, the son
20 ša Bil-ri-man-ni apal Ba-bu-tu	20 of Belrimanni, the son of Babutu.
21 Babilu arah Adaru ûmu 22 kam šattu 2 kam	21 Babylon, in the month Adar, on the 22nd day, in the 2nd year of
22 Nabû-na'id šar Babili.	22 Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.

NOTES.

3. In the break here the last sign would indicate that either Nergal or Marduk has been broken off. — 5. Literally, "he made", then, "he received". — 6. As it was no concern of Mardukikishanni who would ultimately possess his slaves, the receipt was naturally made out in the name of the present purchaser, Nabûapaliddin. — 7. na-aš-ut-tum, as Tallqvist reads the word, taking it from the root našû. Peiser, on the other hand, reads na-aš-pir-tum, taking it from the root šapâru, "to send". Either is admissible. The former reading is chosen here because, to my judgment, it is the better. — 8. If the break contains ina ili, the following ša must be read hi (the appearance of the sign on the tablet would admit either) and the whole would be ina muḥhi. This would not materially alter the sense, we would only have to supply "it" at the end of line 11. The passage would then read: "Two thirds of a mana to be received from N. for the price of G. and her son: to N. he gave it." Notice the form na-din-na-mu from na-dânu. — 12. The first u.an.tim and gabri must be read together, and the second u.an.tim. with the illegible adjective in line 13. — 13. 14. This contract evidently gave age, parentage and history of the slaves, together with the certificate of the officials appointed by the government to take charge of the slave trade. This naturally went to the purchaser, so that he could have, so to speak, a legal document showing his right to the slaves. — 14. A very unusual form for Marduk, the usual form is given in lines 2 and 18. — 15. šu-u refers to the contract tablet described in 13. 14. — 21. Hence in the year 553 B. C.

This tablet treats of a sale through commission. Nabuahidin, one of the Egibi family, has instructed Mardukikishani, his agent probably, to purchase for him the slave Gularininni and her boy from Nabuapaliddin. The last named receives the full price from Mardukikishani, who in turn receives the purchase money from the original purchaser. We therefore appropriately find in line 12 mention made of a duplicate receipt, as each of the purchasers wished to be safe from all insinuations that the money had not been properly paid. Finally, Nabuahiddin, into whose possession the two slaves had now passed, becomes the possessor also of all the tablets bearing upon the sale.

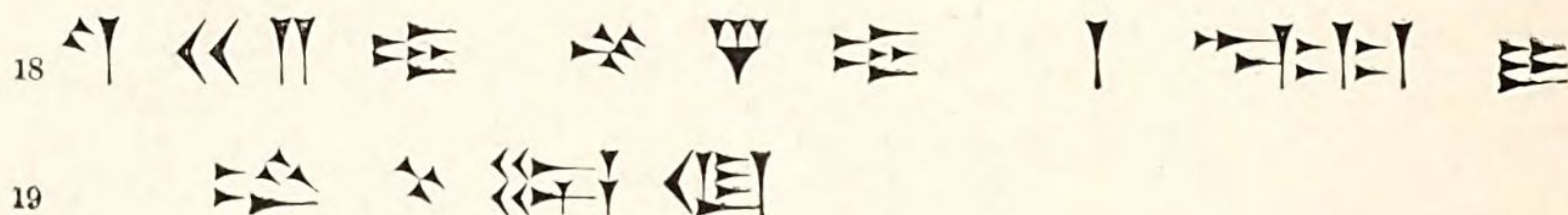
NO. 13.

FRONT.

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Small tablet of a brown color, $1\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 inches. The signs are very plain with two exceptions, one in the 5th and the other in the 17th line. It is but slightly damaged at the two lower corners of the obverse.

Transliteration.

- 1 $1\frac{1}{3}$ $\dot{\text{t}}\text{u}$ kaspi ša Rimut apal-šu ša
 2 Kur-ban-ni-Marduk apal Īpī-iš-ilu
 3 ina ili Bil-iddin apal-šu ša Nīrgal-
 uballi-iṭ
 4 apal amīlu sa a-na ḥarrāni mimma ma-
 la
 5 ina alū Kas-sur(?) ip-pu-uš-šu a-ḥi
 6 ina u-tur Bil-iddin it-ti Ri-mut
 7 ik-kal ul-tu ili 1 $\dot{\text{t}}\text{u}$ kaspi
 8 ša-a-na-a-na ul i-ti-iḳ
 9 ša i-ti-iḳ a-na ili il-li
 10 Bil-iddin na-aš-ut-ti ša ḥarrāni
 11 il-lak mimma i-lat ša Bil-iddin
 12 ia-a-nu kaspu ša ḥarrāni ša Nabû-aḥi-
 iddin
 13 amīlu mu-kīn-nu Ri-mut apal-šu ša Ni-
 mi-ku
 14 apal Man-di-di Arad-Bil apal-šu ša
 15 Du-um-muḳ apal Arad-Bil
 16 amīlu dupsar Nabû-apal-iddin apal-šu
 ša Da-bi-ia
 17 apal Su-ḥa-ai Babilu araḥ Tašritu
 18 ūmu 22 kam šattu 4 kam Nabû-na'id
 19 šar Babil

Translation.

- 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ shekel of money which Rimut, the
 son of
 2 Kurbanimarduk, the son of Epêshilu,
 3 is to receive from Beliddin, the son of
 Nergaluballit,
 4 the son of the ... In regard to busi-
 ness, as much as he
 5 in the city Kassur gains, a share
 6 in the profit Beliddin with Rimut
 7 will consume. Below 1 shekel of money
 8 neither shall take away.
 9 Who does take (anything) away, against
 (him) there is a debt.
 10 Beliddin the command of the business
 11 possesses. Whatever is additional, be-
 longing to Beliddin
 12 it is not. The capital of the business be-
 longs to Nabûahiddin.
 13 Witnesses: Rimut, the son of Nimeku,
 14 the son of Mandidi; Aradbel, the son of
 15 Dûmmuk, the son of Aradbel.
 16 Scribe: Nabûapaliddin, the son of Da-
 bîa,
 17 the son of Suhâ. Babylon, in the month
 Tashrit,
 18 on the 22nd day, in the 4th year of Na-
 bûna'id,
 19 King of Babylon.

NOTES.

2. **Kur-ban-ni-Marduk** occurs also in the next tablet (14, 19), but the syllable **ni** is omitted. Undoubtedly the same man is mentioned in both cases. For **Kur-ban** see 11, 13. **Īpišilu** Cf. the Hebrew עִשְׂהָאֵל. — 5. Beginning of line 5 is blurred; therefore the reading of the name **alû Kassur** can be but tentative. — 6. **u-tur** I would connect with **atru** "more, exceeding"; and **atâru** "to be above". Compare also the Hebrew יִתֵּר "that which remains over", then, "profit". The word occurs also in 15, 5. — 7. Literally "will eat", the meaning is "will share". **ultu ili**, a phrase not common in the contract tablets. Cf. **ištu ili** Del. Gram. § 81b. It has the sense here, undoubtedly, of "from, below". — 8. **ša-a-na-a-na** "the other", then in a wider sense, "either". **i-ti-iḫ**, from **iḫku** "to remove", but here spelled with the *i* and not the *e* vowel. — 9. **il-li** "to be as a burden or debt", from **ilû** "to go up". The word occurs in this form in Strass. Nbk. 300, 10. After **ili** we must supply **šu**, which is often omitted. — 10. **na-aš-ut-ti**: see note to 12, 7. — 11. **il-lak** from **alâku**. The phrase **našûta alâku** (Tallq. p. 108) means "to go at the bidding of, to perform a business transaction for"; here, I take it, the sense requires another translation. **i-lat** (Phœnecian עֲלָת Schröder, Phœn. Gram. § 120) is an adverbial form from עָלָה. See Z. A. III, 71. 175; Tallq. p. 40. **ia-a-nu**, compare the Hebrew אֵין. — 15. The large space in the middle of the line indicates an erasure by the scribe on the tablet. The traces of the word he had written would give us for the first sign **amīlu**, as in line 16. The scribe forgot, at first, to record the last witnesses family name in his anxiety to have enough room for his own name. — 17. The sign for **ha** is doubtful. — 18. Dated in the year 551 B. C.

Beliddin and Rimut have gone into partnership with a certain sum of money advanced by Nabuahiddin. Beliddin is to manage the business, while Rimut is to do the work in a certain city. Beforehand Beliddin is to pay $\frac{1}{3}$ shekel to Rimut, perhaps in order to induce him to enter the partnership, or to pay off a debt. Both are to share in the profit *equally*, otherwise there would be a statement to the contrary. This division is to take place only when the profit amounts to more than one shekel. If either anticipates and takes his share beforehand, he is in debt by this amount to his partner. On account of the smallness of the amounts involved, it may be supposed that the contract is one between two humble mechanics, perhaps weavers or gardeners.

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 27 𐎠𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶

Tablet of a light brown color, 2 x 2½ inches. The upper and lower sides are well-curved, while the right and the left sides are perfectly flat. The signs are very plain and clearly made. There is a small space after line 27 dividing the writing, otherwise the latter goes around the tablet continuously. The sides contain no writing.

Transliteration.	Translation.
1 40 karpātu dan-nu-tu ri-ku-tu a-di	1 40 empty vessels together with
2 2 ta nam-ša-a-ta u 2 ta nam-ḥa-ra-ta	2 2 vessels; 2 sacrificial vessels
3 ina dib-bi 10 dan-nu ša šikâri ṭâbi a-na	3 (pending) in suit; 10 vessels of good wine to the value of
4 1/3 [ka] 3 ṭu 3 ka 1 ṭu kaspi ma-nu-u	4 1/3 ka for 3 shekels, — 3 ka (equivalent to) 1 shekel to be counted; —

5 40 mašihu(?) sulûpi ša ina ili Nîrgal-iddin	5 40 measures of dates, which are to be received from Nergaliddin,
6 ša a-na 1/3 tu kaspi ma-nu-u	6 which to the value of 1/3 shekel of money are to be counted ;
7 18 tu kaspi u.an.tim ša ina ili Bîl-iddin	7 18 shekels of money, a receipt for which is to be received from Beliddin,
8 apal-šu ša Nîrgal-uballi-it ša na-aš-ut-tum	8 the son of Nergaluballit, who the command
9 ša harrâni il-la-ku	9 of the business possesses.
10 sipparu mu-šaḥ-ḥi-nu ša-ta-lam-mu a-na 2 tu kaspi	10 A perfect copper to the value of 2 shekels of money ;
11 11 ta sippa.u ka-sa-a-ta a-na 1 tu kaspi	11 11 copper cups(?) to the value of 1 shekel of money ;
12-u-bar mar-ri parzili na-aš-ḥi-ip-ti	12 an iron hatchet ; an iron ;
13 parzili zir-mu-u parzili tibnu gu-ri-nu	13 an iron ; threshed(?) straw
14 a-na 2 tu 4 ta isu kussi	14 to the value of 2 shekels ; 4 chairs ;
15 u 3 ta isu isu ṭabu(?) a-na 2 tu	15 and 3 good logs of wood(?) to the value of 2 shekels ;
16 1 tu 2 ta kâtâ-miš kaspi gal-la gal-la	16 1 and 2/3 shekels of money ; slaves ;
17 1/2 1 ma-na 10 tu kaspi ša harrâni ša Nabû-aḥî-iddin	17 1 1/2 mana, 10 shekels of money in the business of Nabûahîddin,
18 apal-šu ša Šu-la-a apal Î-gi-bi u Rimut	18 the son of Shulâ, the son of Egibi, and of Rimut,
19 apal-šu ša Kur-ban-Marduk apal Îpî-iš-ilu ina pâni Ri-mut	19 the son of Kurbanmarduk, the son of Epêshilu, are at the disposal of Rimut.
20 amîlu mu-kin-nu Nabû-aḥî-bul-luṭ apal-šu ša	20 Witnesses: Nabûahîbullut, the son of
21 Marduk-irba apal Su-ḥa-ai Nabû-zir-šutîšur	21 Mardukirba, the son of Suhâ; Nabûzishuteshur,
22 apal-šu ša Nabû-šum-iddin apal Ka-di-di Marduk-zir-ibni	22 the son of Nabûshumiddin, the son of Kadidi; Mardukziribni,
23 apal-šu ša Šu-la-a apal Našir-ḥat-ai	23 the son of Shulâ, the son of Nasirhatâ ;
24 u amîlu dupsar Irba-Marduk apal-šu ša Marduk-iḳî-ša-[an-ni]	24 and the scribe Irbamarduk, the son of Mardukikîshanni,
25 apal Îllatu-u Babilu arah Airu	25 the son of Ellatu. Babylon, in the month Airu,
26 ûmu 23 kam šattu 6 kam Nabû-na'id	26 on the 23rd day, in the 6th year of Nabûna'id,
27 šar Babili	27 King of Babylon.

NOTES.

1. riḫutu must be connected with ריק "empty." — 2. namṣata is mentioned also (nam-ša-tum) in Strass., Nabn. 258, 12; Peiser, Bab. Ver. CXLIII, 11; Haupt, B. A. I, 176. namḥarata. Cf. Lotze, TP 1.5. This word occurs again in Strass., Nabn. 258, 13; 787, 13; Cyr. 183, 18; also in Peiser, Bab. Ver. CXLVIII, 14. — 3. dib-bi means "suit, complaint before a court." For other instances see Tallq. p. 63. šikari ṭābi. Consult Peiser, Bab. Ver. p. 249. For the different varieties of wine see Zehnpfund's excellent notes in B. A. I, p. 524, note ***, and his addition to this note on pp. 634, 635. — 4. This line seems to say that the wine shall be rated at a reduced price. — 5. The sign for mašihu is uncertain. Cf. Peiser, K. A. p. 101; Bab. Ver. p. 243. — 9. It seems as if the sign for ṭu had been written on the tablet instead of ḥarrānu at first. — 10. mu-šaḥ-ḫi-nu. Tallqvist on page 132 suggests "a utensil of bronze." ša-ta-lam-mu must be taken from the root šalāmu "to be perfect." — 11. kasāta may be the Hebrew כַּסֵּא — 12. mar-ri "hatchet." Tallqvist on page 97 fully explains the derivation and meaning of the word. Zehnpfund, however, in B. A. I, p. 535 and 636 objects to this translation. He treats mar-ri as a synonym of ungu "ring." našḫipti is some utensil made of iron. The word occurs also in Strass., Nabn. 571, 15; 784, 2; 926, 4; Peiser, Bab. Ver., p. 305. — 13. zir-mu-u also in Strass., Nabn. 258, 36. tibnu occurs also, but spelled out, in Strass., Nabn. 231, 3. gu-ri-nu may be connected with the Hebrew גֶּרֶן "threshing floor." Hence tibnu gurinu may mean "threshed straw." — 16. That ḫâtâ-miš is added to numerals in order to denote fractions, the denominator of which is one number higher than the given number, and that the latter forms the numerator, is conclusively shown in the "Sitzungsbericht d. Kgl. Ak. d. Wissensch. zu Berlin," 1889, p. 828, Anm. 1. — 17. galla galla is the old way of writing the plural. — 19. Ḫur-ban-Marduk is the same person that is mentioned in 13, 2, which see. ina pân is an idiomatic expression, meaning "to be received from," (cf. 25, 1. 2. 5. 10. 12.); but ina pâni, here, means "to be at the disposal of, to be the property of." — 20. bul-luṭ. The usual form is bul-liṭ; the u of bul has evidently attracted the vowel in luṭ. — 25. illatu-u (also 11, 9) is also given in Strass., "Wörterver. z. d. Inschrift. z. Liverpool," p. 20. — 26. Undoubtedly na'id, as the first three wedges show. Tablet dated in the year 549 B. C.

Nabuahiddin, and Rimut had formed a partnership. They determined to give up their joint business. Nabuahiddin, therefore, makes out a list of the articles and the money that are to fall to the share of Rimut. There we find copper, iron, and wooden utensils mentioned, and their respective values given; spices, wine, and money added, and all handed over to Rimut. Even Beliddin, their business manager, is compelled to pay back to Rimut the money he loaned from the latter.

It is to be regretted that we know so little about the various vessels and implements mentioned here. The value attached to each, however, shows them to be small and common objects.

NO. 15.

FRONT.

₁ 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂
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Tablet of a light brown color, $1\frac{1}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The tablet is gradually crumbling off, and it is fortunate that this copy could be made before the signs have been effaced. The right hand lower corner of the obverse is broken off, and thus the last signs of lines 8, 9, 10, and 11 are destroyed. The writing is plain and well defined. The left side is without inscription. There is also a large space between lines 12 and 13.

<i>Transliteration.</i>	<i>Translation.</i>
1 $1\frac{1}{3}$ ma-na kaspi ša Šapik-zir apal-šu ša Nabû-šum-iddin	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ mana of money, which Shapikzir, the son of Nabûshumiddin,
2 apal Na-din-ši-bar ina ili Nabû-iṭir apal-šu ša Šil-la-a	2 the son of Nadinshebar, is to receive from Nabûetêr, the son of Sillâ,
3 apal It-ik-kal-la a-na ḥarrâni mimma ma-la	3 the son of Itikkala, for the business, so much
4 ina ali u ṣi-ri ina ili ip-pu-uš	4 in city and country from (him) he will acquire.
5 ina u-tur a-ḥu zittu Nabû-iṭir it-ti-i	5 In the profit a part — the joint posses- sion — Nabûetêr with
6 Šapik-zir ik-kal ina šatti 2 ṭu kaspi	6 Shapikzir will consume; during the year 2 shekels of money
7 Nabû-iṭir ultu ḥarrâni a-na šu-mu-ṣib- tum i-na-šu	7 Nabûetêr from the business upon (his) name, as possession, will take.
8 pu-u-tu kaḳḳadi kaspi Bîl-.....	8 The receipt for the principal of money Bel.....
9 apal-šu ša Nabû-šum-uṣur apal Bani- [ia]	9 the son of Nabûshumusur, the son of Banîa, (has received).
10 amîlu mu-kin-nu Nabû-balaṭ-su-[ik-bi apal-šu ša]	10 Witnesses: Nabûbalatsuikbi, the son of
11 Zîr-ia apal amîlu bânû Nabû-ukin-[zir]	11 Zîria, the son of the carpenter; Nabû- kinzir,
12 apal-šu ša Bîl-uballi-iṭ apal amîlu pa-ši- ki	12 the son of Beluballit, the son of the ... man;
13 amîlu dupsar Bîl-uballi-iṭ apal-šu ša Na-di-nu	13 the scribe Beluballit, the son of Nadin.
14 Babilu araḥ Samna ûmu 11 kam šattu 6 kam	14 Babylon, in the month Marcheshwan, on the 11 th day, in the 6 th year of
15 Nabû-na'id šar Babili	15 Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.

NOTES.

3. The vertical wedge at the beginning of the sign *mimma* is left out. — 4. *ip-pu-uš*, "has acquired." *ipîšu* has this meaning also in Deluge Tablets, l. 277. *ina ali u ṣiri*. This phrase occurs also in Peiser, Bab. Ver. XXXVIII, 8. See also Tallqvist, p. 120. — 5. *u-tur*, see note to 9, 6. Also Strass., Cyr. 148, 7; Nbk. 51, 4. — 7. *i-na-šu*. Similar forms occur in Strass., Nabn. 63, 12; 746, 14; Nbk. 235, 9. *ṣibtum* from

Shapikzir and Nabueter have made a business venture together. Besides the little money they invested, they borrowed as capital to work with a certain amount of money from Bel, the son of Nabushum-usur. Now, there had been some disagreement, and the partners sought to frame this document, as an agreement explaining their relations toward one another. Nabueter is thus shown to be $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mana in debt to Nabushumiddin, which sum he covers by real estate in the city and in the country. In the profit derived from their business, both are to have an equal share, excepting that Nabueter is to have an additional amount of two shekels, by virtue of some service (not explained in this tablet) rendered. This sum is to be paid upon his name; that is, he is to give a receipt for this money independent of the firm-name, he alone receiving the money.

FRONT.

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Tablet is of a dark brown color, the reverse is almost black; $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and rectangular. The signs are not very distinct. The left and right sides are not written upon.

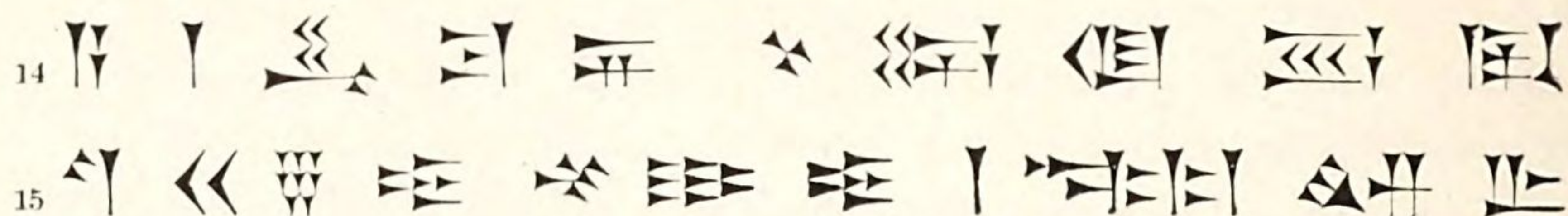
Transliteration.	Translation.
1 $1\frac{1}{3}$ ma-na kaspi ša Bani-a-tu-Ī-sag-ila	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ mana of money which Baniatuesagila,
2 marat-su ša Nabû-šum-iddin	2 daughter of Nabûshumiddin,
3 ina ili Ba-ni-ia apal-šu ša Nabû-šum-iddin	3 is to receive from Bania, the son of Nabûshumiddin,
4 apal amīlu šangu Ninip u Ra-mu-u-a	4 the son of the priest of Ninip, and of Ramûa,
5 aššati-šu kaspu man-da-at-tum	5 his wife. The money is the wages

6 ša Si-nu-nu aš-šat-ti 10 ʔu kaspi	6 of Sinunu the servant. 10 shekels of money
7 i-nam-di-nu a-di 3 šu šatta	7 they will give, together with 3 shu a year,
8 u niš-ru gab-bu-tu 2 i-na-šu	8 and the entire sum (?) the two will bring.
9 Ha-an-na'-šu aš-šat-su-nu	9 Hâna'shu their maid-servant
10 maš-ka-nu ša Bani-a-tu-Ī-sag-ila	10 is the security of Baniatuesagila.
11 amīlu mu-kin-nu Ma-duk-šarrâ-ni	11 Witness: Marduksharrâni,
12 apal-šu ša Bil-ikî-ša apal Ša-tâb i-su	12 the son of Belikîsha, the son of Sha-tâbtishu;
13 Nabû-zir-iddin amīlu mâr šipri daîni	13 Nabûziriddin, the messenger of the judges;
14 Šapik-zir apal Nîrgal-musallim	14 Shapikzir, the son of Nergalmusallim,
15 apal Sin-ga-ga-nim-mî u amīlu dupsar	15 the son of Singaganimme; and the scribe
16 Ba-ni-ia apal-šu ša Nabû-šum-iddin	16 Baniâ, the son of Nabûshumiddin,
17 apal amīlu šangu Ninip Babilu arah Adaru	17 the son of the priest of Ninip. Babylon, in the month Adar,
18 ûmu 6 kam šattu 6 kam Nabû-na'id	18 on the 6th day of the 6th year of Nabûna'id,
19 šar Babili	19 King of Babylon.

NOTES.

1. Baniatu. A form from the root *banû* "to build." Hence, probably, "daughter." Compare the Hebrew בנה "to beget," Gen. xxx: 3. *Īsagila* was the name of the temple of Marduk at Babylon (Z. A. II, p. 179; Tiele, *Babylonisch-Assyrische Geschichte*, p. 541; Jensen, *Cosmologie* p. 492; Hommel, *Babylonisch-Assyrische Geschichte* p. 230; Sayce, *Babylonian Religion*, p. 64). Hence the name implies that she was born or lived in its neighborhood. — 6. *aššattu* here has the meaning of "servant, slave." It generally means "wife." — 7. The sign *šu* is often taken to be *šanitu* "time." Jensen (*Cosmologie* p. 47), however, doubts it; also Winckler in *A. & W. Keilschrifttexte, Schrifttafel No. 347*. Here it is some article. If *šu* is to be read *šanitu*, Baniâ and his wife seem to agree to pay the remaining 10 shekels (1 mana = 60 shekels, $\frac{1}{3}$ mana = 20 shekels; 10 they pay immediately, leaving 10 to be paid) in three installments during the year. For the word *šattu* see Pognon, *L'inscription de Eavian*, p. 168. — 8. *niš-ru* must have the meaning of "sum" or "debt" in this passage; cf. Tallq. p. 108. It is curious that the simple numeral, two vertical wedges, suffices to denote the "two" persons. — 14. The scribe wrote *apal* instead of *apal-šu ša*; the latter usually precedes the father's name, while the former precedes the family name. Some other reason, however, may have prompted this omission. — 18. Dated in the year 549 B. C., as the two preceding tablets.

Baniatuesagila had loaned her brother, the priest of Ninip, and his

*Left Side.*

16



Tablet of a light brown color, $1\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches. The signs are plainly and neatly made. All the available space on the tablet is used for writing, though the lines and the individual signs are well divided. A large round hole in the middle of line 4, extending into line 5, and a small break at the end of line 7, are the only things that mar the perfection of this little tablet. The words "King of Babylon" are found in the middle of the left side.

<i>Transliteration.</i>	<i>Translation.</i>
1 $1\frac{1}{3}$ (mana) 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ kaspi ša Iddin-Ma duk a $\bar{a}$ l-šu ša	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ mana 4 shekels of money which Id- dinmarduk, the son of
2 I $\bar{k}$ i-ša-apla apal Nûr-Sin ina ili	2 Ikishâpla, the son of Nûrsin, from
3 A-ra-bi amîlu gal-la Iddin-Marduk	3 Arabi, the slave of Iddinmarduk,
4 apal Nûr-Sin i $\bar{t}$ - $\bar{t}$ i-ru i-na(!) ara $\bar{h}$ Ululu	4 the son of Nûrsin, will receive in the month Ululu,
5 ša šattu 8 kam Nabû-na'id šar Babili	5 of the 8th year of Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.
6 ša ûmu ina ili-šu i-rab-bi	6 Every day against him it will increase.
7 kaspu ša a-na manzaza u-da-nu-tu ...	7 The money, which for witness (fees) was given, (Arabi)
8 iddin-nu	8 has given.
9 amîlu mu-kin-nu Bîl-harran apal-šu ša	9 Witnesses: Belharran, the son of
10 Mu-sal-lim-mu apal amîlu šangu Na-na	10 Musallim, the son of the priest of Nana;
11 Tab-ni-i apal-šu ša Nabû-a $\bar{h}$ i-iddin	11 Tabnê, the son of Nabûahîddin,
12 apal amîlu šangu ilu Za-ri- $\bar{k}$ u u amîlu dupsar	12 the son of the priest of Zariku; and the scribe
13 Marduk-musallim apal-šu ša Nabû- šip-u $\bar{s}$ ur	13 Mardukmusallim, the son of Nabûship- usur,
14 apal A $\bar{h}$ a-ba-ni Babilu ara $\bar{h}$ Ululu	14 the son of Ahabâni. Babylon, in the month Ululu,
15 ûmu 28 kam šattu 8 kam Nabû-na'id	15 on the 28th day, in the 8th year of Na- bûna'id,
16 šar Babili	16 King of Babylon.

NOTES.

1. The word *mana* is omitted. — 2. The scribe had written the sign for *i* first, in place of *Nûr*, and then had changed the former to the latter sign. — 3. Arabi, I would take as first having denoted the nationality of the slave, (for he is distinctly called *amîlu gal-lu* here,) then the word became a proper name, and we find one Arabi, the son of *Bilšunu*, the son of the priest of *Šamaš*, mentioned in Strass., Cambyses 257, 14. 15. (See also note to *Isaggilai*, 26, 6.) Between lines 3 and 4 *apal-šu ša Iḫi-ša-apla*, his father's name, is omitted, and only the family name is given. This is the reason why we find simply *apal* beginning line 4. His father's name is given in line 2, and the scribe evidently thought it unnecessary to repeat. — 4. *iṭ-ṭi-ru*. Half of the sign *iṭ*, and also half of the *ṭi*, is broken off. No traces are visible. The sign for *ša* must evidently be a mistake for *na*; and as both signs are very common, the scribe might have written the one for the other. — 7. *u-da-nu-tu*. A curious form from *nadānu*. For forms with final *tu(m)*, see Strass., Nbk. 78, 4; Nabn. 357; 525, 23; &c.; and for preformative *u*, see Strass., Cyr. 26, 9; 170, 7; 337, 12. — 10. *Mu-sal-lim-mu*. The final syllable must be read *mu* and not *šumu*, as an examination of the same name in 25, 7 will show. *ilu Na-na*. See Z. A. III, p. 5; VII, p. 142; Jensen, Kosmologie p. 102; Sayce, Babylonian Religion pp. 260, 282. Compare also Payne Smith, Thesaurus col. 2387; Hoffmann, Auszüge aus syrischen Akten persischer Märtyrer pp. 130. 151 ff; Lagarde, Agathangelus 1887 p. 135; on Sassanide coins, BOR I, p. 166; ZDMG, 44, 669. — 13. *ilu Za-ri-ḫu*. This god's name is found also in Strass., Cyr. 141, 14; 149, 12; see also 25, 13 of this book. Strassmaier, Verh. des 5ten Intern. Orient. Cong. zu Berlin 1881, B. 42, 32 (p. 134), gives *Za-ar-ri-ḫu* as the name of a man, taken undoubtedly from the name of the god. — 13. *Nabû-šip-uṣur* for *Nabû-šipâ-uṣur*, "may Nebo protect the feet." — 15. Dated in the year 547 B. C.

Iddinmarduk lent his slave Arabi 24 shekels of money in the month Ululu, which the latter was to return in the same month. As a slave was not held responsible for his actions, but his master, the latter, it would seem, did not wish to risk his money for a longer period. Every single day was to increase the amount; at what rate of interest, we do not know. This daily increase seems especially severe, for a slave could not have been but a poor man. The latter was also required, as an additional curb to his business ambition, to pay the witness fees. With this imposition he seems to have cheerfully complied, according to line 8. After all the payments to be made, and considering the short time that the loan had to run, Arabi must have had to contend with great financial embarrassments. Happy he, if he returned the money at the proper time!

FRONT.

BACK.

Tablet of a grayish brown color, $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The writing is good and the signs are plainly made; with the exception of the last five signs of line 3. These are written so closely together and are so lightly made, that it is difficult to decipher them. On the lower edge are two rows of finger nail impressions, each containing sixteen marks. The lower row, however, is more deeply pressed in.

Translation.

19 shekels of money Iddinmarduk, the
son of

2 Iki-ša-apla apal Nû -sin ina kâtâ	2 Ikishâpla, the son of Nûrsin, from the hands of
3 Pu-na-ni-tum a-di ti-lit-tum ši-na	3 Punanitem, together with double the amount(?)
4 ša ultu ili mi- ^{tu} hir-tu ^{met}	4 which, in behalf ^{death}
5 ša Ab-la-da na-da-nu aššat-šu	5 of Ablada, he gave to his wife
6 ina hubulli kaspā-šu mah-hir	6 at interest: his money he has received.
7 ina manzazī ša Tab-ni-i-a	7 In the presence of Tabnêa,
8 apal-šu ša Nabû-ahî-iddin	8 the son of Nabûahîddin,
9 apal amîlu šangu Ša-maš Nabû-is-kip	9 the son of the priest of Shamash; Nabû-iskip,
10 apal-šu ša Marduk-šum-ibni apal Idanin-Nabû	10 the son of Mardukshumibni, the son of Idaninnabû.
11 Barsiba arah Adaru ûmu 12 kam	11 Barsiba, in the month Adar, on the 12th day,
12 šattu 8 kam Nabû-na'id šar Babili	12 in the 8th year of Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.
13 dah-hu-tum lâ ba-ši-i	13 A further demand there is not. ^{ma-ke}

NOTES.

3. *ti-lit-tum*. The meaning of this word is doubtful. Peiser, *Bab. Ver.* p. 309, translates "Auflage"; and Tallqvist, p. 41, follows him. The word occurs also in the same form in Strass., *Nabn.* 1058, 8. *ši-na* really means "two," but if it must be translated thus, it ought to precede its substantive. — 4. *mi-hir-tu* is used as a preposition and means "opposite." Notice the identity of the signs *hir* and *tu*. — 5. *na-ta-nu* must be read *na-da-nu*. See *Deluge Tablets*, I. 187, *tu-ud-da-a at-ta* "thou shalt know." — 7. *manzazi*. For other examples see *Talq.* p. 103, and Peiser, *Bab. Ver.* LIII, 6. The word in the *Deluge Tablets*, lines 141 and 143, means "a resting place" (*Haupt*, B. A. I, 173). — 9. The name of the god Shamash is here spelled out, usually the ideogram *tu* is written. — Barsiba or "Borsippa," the name of the Babylonian city founded by Nebuchadrezar. Many tablets are dated from this city. See Strass., *Cyr.*, *Inhaltsverz.* p. 14; *Camb.*, *Inhaltsverz.* p. 16; &c. — 12. Hence in the year 547 B. C. — 13. The meaning of *dah-hu-tum* is uncertain. I would connect it with *dahû* "to touch," and *dihu* "neighborhood." Its position at the end of the tablet, and the fact that it is used in the phrase in which *ašûtu* is generally used, would give it a meaning similar to "demand."

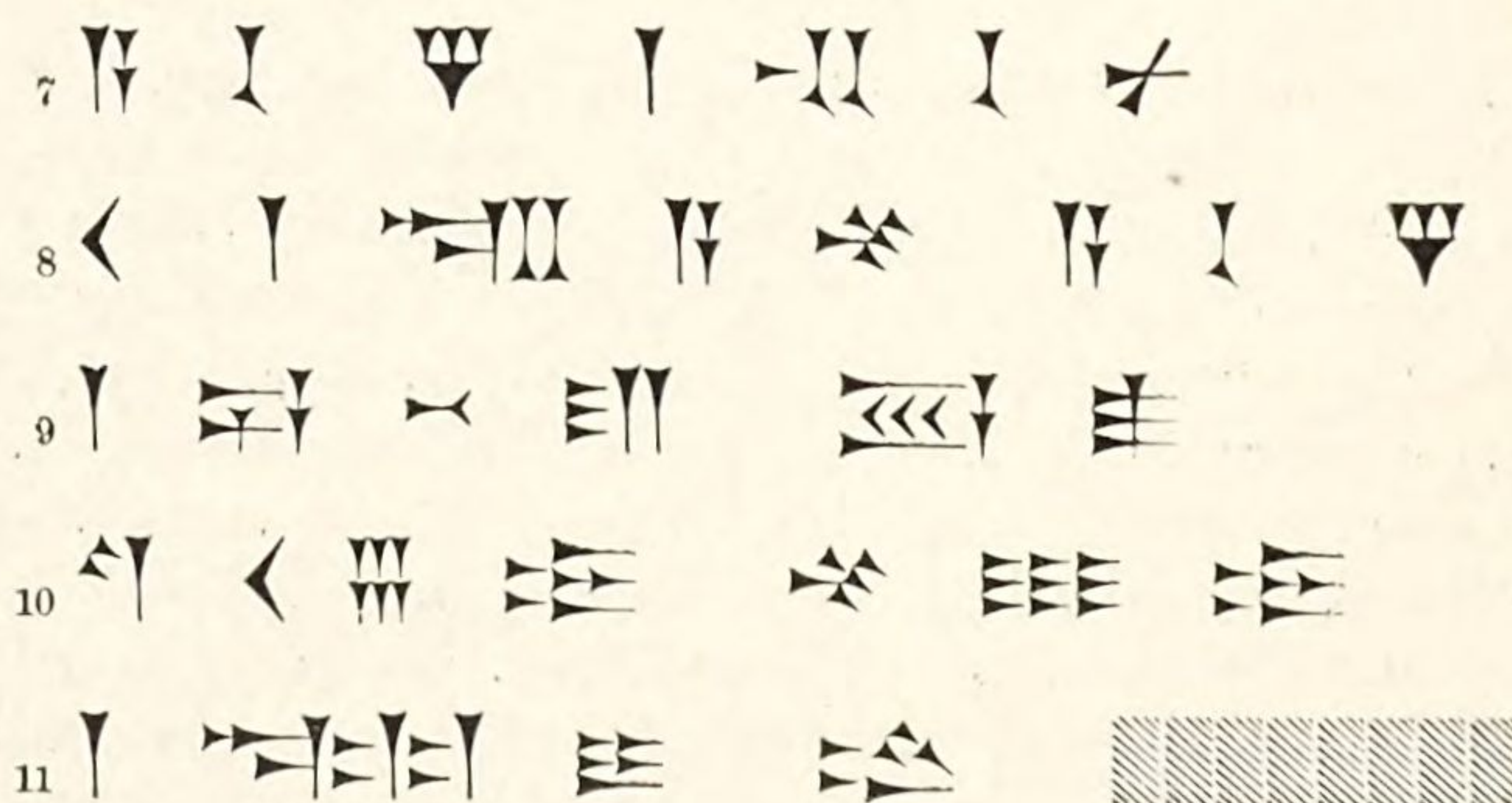
The sense I derive from the tablet is this: Iddinmarduk has lent Ablada 9 shekels of money, together with a small amount that he gave to the latter's wife. He now receives his money back. The interest on the 9 shekels and on the amount loaned besides, has now become as great as the latter amount. Hence we have the expression *double amount*. The entire sense of the tablet rests upon the supposition that "*telittum*" means "*amount*."

NO. 19.

FRONT.



BACK.



Tablet of a light brown color, $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The signs are crudely made and much of the space is not used. The lower right hand corner of the reverse is effaced, destroying the word *Babili*, traces of the upper part of which, however, can yet be clearly distinguished. Two rows of finger nail marks are found on the upper side: the first with eight, and the second with thirteen indentations. Undoubtedly the first row also contained thirteen marks, and five of these have been broken off.

Transliteration.

- 1 $1\frac{1}{3}$ ma-na 4 tu kaspi hubullu
- 2 kaspi-su sa 2 ta sanati
- 3 Iddinmarduk ina katâ
- 4 Ba-la-tu ma-hi-ir

Translation.

- 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ mana 4 shekels of money, the interest
- 2 on his money for two years,
- 3 Iddinmarduk from the hands of
- 4 Balatu has received(?).

5 ina manzazi ša	5 In the presence of
6 Bīl-aḫī-ikī-ša	6 Belahikisha,
7 apal-šu ša Bīl-šu-nu	7 the son of Belshunu ;
8 u Bīl-apal-iddin apal-šu ša	8 and Belapaliddin, the son of
9 Ī-mid-su arah Šabaṭu	9 Emidsu. In the month Shabat,
10 ūmu 16 kam šattu 9 kam	10 on the 16 th day, in the 9 th year of
11 Nabû-na'id šar [mat Babili].	11 Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.

NOTES.

4. ma-ḫi-ir. The sign for ḫi is blurred and indistinct, and I was led to read u in its stead in the first edition of this book. Now, indeed, the form of the word is clear and the sense of the passage is obvious. The same form occurs in 30, 8. — 5. manzazi. Consult note to 18, 7. — 9. As no mention of a city is made, we are led to infer that Babylon is meant. — 10. This tablet is therefore dated in the year 546 B. C.

Balatu has loaned a certain sum of money from Iddinmarduk and now, at end of two years, he brings the interest, $\frac{1}{3}$ mana and 4 shekels. Or, as a mana contains 60 shekels, he brings 24 shekels. We are not told the rate of interest in this case; and as the latter varied greatly from exorbitant to insignificant rates, we are entirely in the dark, how much the sum of money loaned amounted to.

NO. 20.

FRONT.

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BACK.

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Tablet of a light gray color, 1½ x 1¼ inches. The signs are very indistinct, as if made by a dull stylus. The left edge is not inscribed, otherwise all the available space is used. The only serious imperfection is a small round hole in line 11 of the reverse, breaking out the signs for *Bani-ia*. A few other unimportant lacunae occur in lines 14 and 15.

Transliteration.	Translation.
1 4 𐎶 kaspi ša Nabû-balaṭ-iddin	1 4 shekels of money of Nabûbalatiddin,
2 mār-šu ša Šil-la-a mār ša	2 the son of Sillâ, the son of
3 Na-ši-ir-na-a ša ina ili Nabû-aḥi-iddin	3 Nashêrnâ, which he is to receive from Nabûahîddin,
4 apal-šu ša Šu-la-a apal Ī-gi-bi	4 the son of Shulâ, the son of Egibi.
5 ûmu 24 kam ša araḥ Šabaṭu i-nam-din	5 On the 24th day of the month Shabat he will give
6 pa-ri-ri-is al-pa siparra	6 the sheep (?), the ox, (and) the copper,
7 ša Mu-ši-zib-Bil a-na	7 which Mushezibbel to
8 Nabû-aḥi-iddin id-di-nu	8 Nabûahîddin gave.
9 amilu mu-kin-nu Nabû-iddin apal-šu ša	9 Witnesses: Nabûiddin, the son of
10 Mu-ši-zib-Bil apal Na-ši-i-Nabû-apla	10 Mushezibbel, the son of Nashênabûapla;

11 Iddin-Nabû apal-šu ša [Bani-ia] apal Du-ut-bi	11 Iddinnabû, the son of Bania, the son of Dûbbi;
12 u amîlu dupsar Nabû-aḥi-iddin apal-šu ša	12 and the scribe Nabûahiddin, the son of
13 Šu-la-a apal Ī-gi-bi Babilu	13 Shulâ, the son of Egibi. Babylon,
14 arah Šabaṭu ūmu 23(?) kam šattu 9 kam	14 in the month Shabat, on the 23rd day, in the 9th year of
15 Nabû-na'id šar Babili.	15 Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.

NOTES.

2. *mâru* and *aplu* are used indiscriminately in the Contract Tablets. — 3. The sign for *ša* is a little peculiar. We generally find *two* small vertical wedges above one heavy vertical wedge, here we have only *one*. I have printed three in other cases, because my type did not contain the sign with two, and because it is more easily recognized. — 6. *pa-ri-ri-is* I would connect with *parratu* "a female sheep" (Tallqvist, p. 117; Delitzsch, *Assyr. Stud.* p. 166). The word, however, if read correctly, must be classed among the unknown. — 11. Without doubt *Bani-ia*, as the first signs show. There is room for only two signs. — 13. The form of *gi* is curious. The other parts of the sign the scribe must have forgotten, as such a sign was not in use among the Babylonians. On tablet 30, lines 2 and 3, of this book, we find it written in the form of a single vertical wedge. The size of the break in this line will admit of but two more vertical wedges. — 14. Tablet dated in the year 546 B. C., as the preceding.

Nabubalatiddin has lent Nabuahiddin 4 shekels of money. The latter being unable to pay, agrees to give instead of cash payment the sheep, the ox, and the copper utensils just given to him by Mushezibbel, one of his debtors. *Alpu* is the general name for cattle; he therefore might have promised a calf or a cow.

NO. 21.

FRONT.



Tablet of a dark yellow color, shading to black at the lower right hand corner of the obverse. Size: 2 x 2¾ inches. At the end of the tablet there is a considerable space (¼ inch) not used. Also between lines 10 and 11, the scribe has left a large space. None of the four edges are written upon. The upper edge of the obverse is broken off at the two corners, the larger break being on the right side. The extreme right of the obverse is also damaged in many places. The signs are large and beautifully made; and the lines are well spaced.

<i>Transliteration.</i>	<i>Translation.</i>
1šum-ukin-na mâ-šu ša Iddin-....	1 shumukinna, the son of Iddin....
2 ina hu-ud lib-bi-šu Kal-ba-a mâ-šu	2 in the pleasure of his heart, Kalbâ, the son of
3 [ša] Ia-ha-ta ša Nabû-ahî-iddin-na [mâ-šu]	3 Iahata, — whom Nabûahîddinna, the son of
4 ša Nabû-ahî-iddin-na ul-tu ši-ḫi-i	4 Nabûahîddinna, from smallness
5 u-rab-bu-šu u li-nad-nu	5 had made him great, and had indeed given
6 u-ša iḫ-bu-šu a-na Nabû-ahî-iddin-na	6 also what he had promised him, — to Nabûahîddinna,
7 mâr-šu ša Šu-la-a apal Î-gi-bi	7 the son of Shulâ, the son of Egibi,
8 a-na mâru-u-tu id-di-in	8 for adoption gave.
9 Kal-ba-a mâr ša Nabû-ahî-iddin-na	9 Kalbâ, the son of Nabûahîddinna,
10 šu-u	10 is he.
11 amîlu mu-kin-nu Lu-uṣ-a-na-nû-ri-Marduk	11 Witnesses: Lûsananûrimarduk,
12 mâr-šu ša Ki-rib-ti apal Î-gi-bi	12 the son of Kiribtî, the son of Egibi;
13 Marduk-iddin amîlu IB-banî	13 Mardukiddin, the carpenter,
14 apal-šu ša Marduk-ipî-iš	14 the son of Mardukepêš,
15 apal Zir-ai Iddin-na-Nabû	15 the son of Zirai; Iddinnanabû,
16 mâr-šu ša Ib-na-a	16 the son of Ibnâ,
17 apal Da-bi-bi	17 the son of Dabibi;
18 u amîlu dupsar Arad-Marduk apal-šu ša	18 and the scribe Aradmarduk, the son of
19 Bit-ti-ia apal amîlu i-maš Bîl	19 Bit'ia, the son of the priest of Bel.
20 Babilu arah Samna-am-a	20 Babylon, in the month Marcheshwan,
21 ûmu 4 kam šattu 10 kam	21 on the 4th day, in the 10th year of
22 Nabû-na'id šar Babilî.	22 Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.

NOTES:

1. The name does not occur again on the tablet; we therefore cannot supply the missing links. — 3. That the son bears the same name as his father is very rare. The break at the end of the line will admit of only the two signs *apal* and *šu*. — 4. 5. "From smallness had made him great" is an expression for which I can find no parallel in any

contract tablet. The sense, however, is very plain. Kalbâ had been a slave, and Nabûahiddin adopted him, thus making him a free man, and giving him all the privileges that freedom implied. This was, indeed, a leap from smallness to greatness. — 5. *li-nad-nu* with the precative *li*. This occurs often. — 6. This Nabûahiddin must be the father, the one mentioned in line 4. — 8. *mâ-ûtu* is the term regularly used to signify "adoption." — 9, 10. These lines give the gist of the whole tablet. It is a quaint sentence and is entirely to the point. — 13. *IB-bani* "carpenter," a provisional translation. — 19. *i-maš* is an ideogram. The name of this scribe occurs also in 25, 17. But here his family name is given as *apal amilu šangu Bîl*, thus proving conclusively that *i-maš* is a synonym of *šangu*, and possibly ought to be read *šangu*. For other passages where it occurs, see Tallq. p. 45. — 20. It is curious to note how the name of the month Marcheshwan is spelled out. The first of the three signs is deemed sufficient in nearly all the other cases where the name occurs. Cf. 15, 14; 27, 4, 5. — 21. Dated in the year 545 B. C.

Nabuahiddin had become possessed of Kalba, the slave of Nabu(?)shumukin. He himself had no issue, and was thus led to adopt the slave, to whom he had undoubtedly taken a fancy. In order to do so, he had to obtain the consent of Kalba's former master, so that no stain might remain upon his character or his social standing. This course would also effectually prevent all legal proceedings for reclaiming the slave on the ground that he belonged to the king, that he had never been properly sold, or for any other real or fictitious reason.

It was a common custom among the ancient Babylonians, if they were childless, to adopt worthy slaves. And if we remember that many noble and educated men of neighboring nations were reduced to slavery by the frequent and merciless raids of the Babylonian kings, and were brought to Babylon for sale, we shall not at all be surprised to find these taken into Babylonian families and there adopted.

NO. 22.

FRONT.



4 apal amīlu ša ṭābti-šu ina araḥ Airu kaspā.a.an	4 the son of the governor of his portion. In the month Air in cash
5 1/3 ma-na 5 ṭu u ḥubulla-šu i-nam-din	5 the 1/3 mana 5 shekels and its interest he will give.
6 Mi-ša-tum gal-lat-su maš-ka-nu	6 Misatum, his slave, is the security
7 šu Itti-Marduk-balaṭu a-di ili ša Itti- Marduk-balaṭu	7 of Ittimardukbalatu until that Ittimar- dukbalatu
8 kaspā-šu i-šal-li-mu Nabû-u-šu-da- kâtâ	8 his money has received. Nabûshuda- kâtâ,
9 marat-su ša Ta-kiš-Gu-la	9 the daughter of Takishgula,
10 apal amīlu kīpu pu-ut i-ṭi-ru ša kaspi	10 the son of the guardian, has received a receipt for the money
11 na-ša-a-ta amīlu mu-kin-nu Ri-mut	11 she brought. Witnesses: Rimut,
12 apal-šu ša Ai apal Arad-Nirgal	12 the son of Ai, the son of Aradnergal;
13 Ri-dal-Šamaš apal-šu ša Iti -Marduk	13 Ridalshamash, the son of Etermarduk,
14 apal Ipi-iš-ilu Zir-ûtu apal-šu ša Nabû- zir-iddin	14 the son of Epêshilu; Zirûtu, the son of Nabûziriddin;
15 u amīlu dupsar Itti-Marduk-balaṭu apal-šu ša Arad-Bîl	15 and the scribe Ittimardukbalatu, the son of Aradbel.
16 Babilu araḥ Adaru ûmu 10 kam	16 Babylon, in the month Adar, on the 10 th day,
17 šattu 10 kam Nabû-na'id šar Babili	17 in the 10 th year of Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.

NOTES.

This tablet has already been published by Strassmaier in his autograph texts of the reign of Nabonidus, No. 479. Several of the signs on this tablet are blurred, which fact accounts for the differing readings of the first edition of this book. — 4. amīlu ša ṭābti-šu. See Tallq. p. 76 for other instances. — 5. "Its" interest, that is, the interest on the 1/3 mana 5 shekels. — 8. Strassmaier reads Nakû-šip-tum-ri..., which, in my judgment, is not borne out by the signs on the tablet; the above reading seems to me to be the most likely. — 10. amīlu kīpu. Tallqvist on p. 122 gives a number of meanings for this word, and many passages where it occurs. našâta, lit. "brought," then, "lent." — 13. Ri-dal-Šamaš. Strassmaier writes mut in place of dal. But the sign dal is so plainly made, that it can not possibly be mistaken for mut. — 17. Dated 545 B. C.

Ittimardukbalatu has lent Aradmarduk 25 shekels which the latter promises to return with interest during the month Airu (May). Until this payment is made, Ittimardukbalatu retains a female slave of Aradmardukbalatu as security. Nabushudakata is also to receive back the money she loaned, evidently, to Aradmarduk. The former, because she is mentioned on this tablet together with Ittimardukbalatu, and bears

NO. 23.

[illegible]

8

9

10

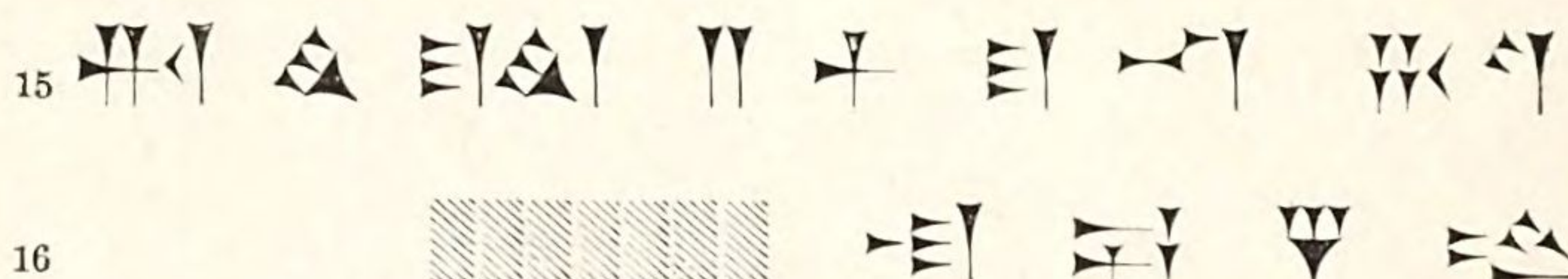
11

12

13

14

LEFT SIDE.



Tablet of a brown color, $1\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 inches. The signs are plainly written, excepting the name in the first line. It seems as if something had been broken off in the beginning of line 16. As the sense is complete, however, the part effaced may not have contained any writing.

Transliteration.	Translation.
1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ ma-na kaspi ša Nabû-rîmu-lip-tum	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mana of money which Nabûremu- liptum,
2 mâr-šu ša Šu-zu-bu	2 the son of Shuzubu,
3 amîlu rab.ka-a-ri ša šarri	3 the <i>rabkari</i> of the king,
4 ina ili Nabû-ahî-iddin	4 is to receive from Nabûahiddin,
5 amîlu dâinu mâr-šu ša Šu-la-a	5 the judge, the son of Shulâ,
6 apal Ī-gi-bi ina araḥ Adaru	6 the son of Egibi; in the month Adar
7 i-nam-din	7 he will give (it).
8 amîlu mu-kin-nu Šu-la-a	8 Witnesses: Shulâ,
9 mâr-šu ša Ikî-ša-apla apal Iddin-Bîl	9 the son of Ikishapla, the son of Iddin- bel;
10 Iddin-Marduk apal-šu ša Bîl-šum- išku-un	10 Iddinmarduk, the son of Belshumish- kun,
11 apal amîlu kîpu Na-din dup-sar	11 the son of the guardian; Nadin the scribe,
12 mâr amîlu IR.ŠAL.TAB(?) ŠA Babilu	12 son of the Babylon,
13 araḥ Šabatû ūmu 2 kam šattu 11 kam	13 in the month Shabat, on the 2nd day, in the 11th year of
14 Nabû-na'id šar Babili	14 Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.
15 ri-ḥi-it $2\frac{1}{2}$ ma-na kaspi	15 The remainder $2\frac{1}{2}$ mana of money
16 lâ i-ša šarri	16 does not belong to the king.

NOTES.

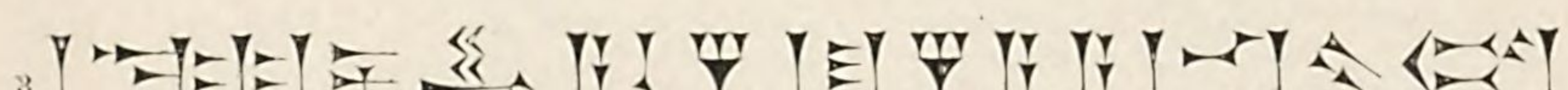
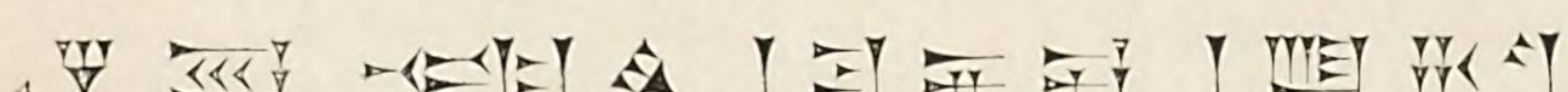
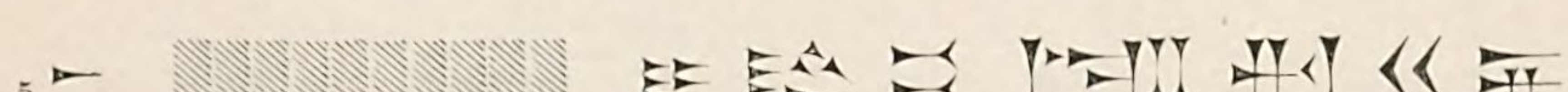
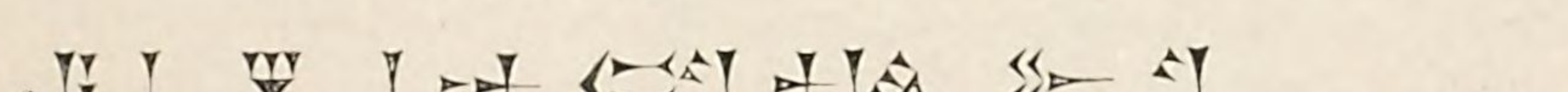
3. amîlu rab.ka-a-ri. This was the official appointed by the government to see that the weights and measures of the merchants were of correct legal size. *kâru* means a dry measure; it is the 𒌶 of I Kings iv:22. In Ezek. xlv:11 it is also used as a liquid measure. For other instances where this official is mentioned see Tailq. p. 79. — 4. This Nabûahiddin is mentioned also in 12, 7, 9, 15. — 11. amîlu kîpu; cf. 15, 10 and note. dupsar.

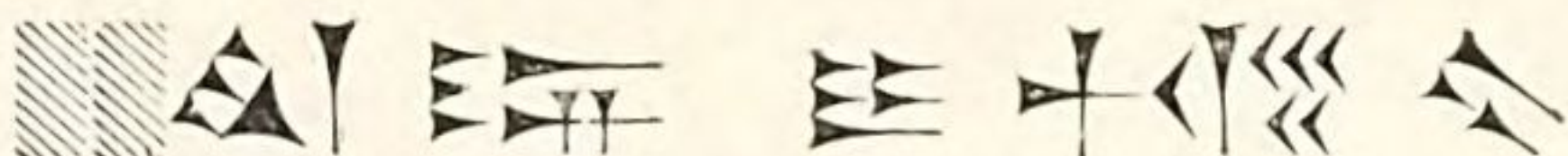
This form is rarely found on the contract tablets. *amīlu* is omitted at the beginning, and *sar* is added. Ordinarily the sign for *dup* suffices for the word *dupsar*; cf. 11, 17; 12, 19; 13, 16; 14, 24; &c. — 12. The reading of the title of the father of the scribe is very uncertain. *amīlu IR* occurs very often on the tablets (Tallq. p. 50), but the remaining signs are so indistinct, that I venture to give them only with great reserve. — 13. In the year 544 B. C. — 15. The whole debt must have consisted of 3 mana, only $\frac{1}{2}$ mana of which was to be paid in the month Adar; about this remainder there was undoubtedly another tablet in existence.

Naburemuliptum has loaned Nabuahiddin $\frac{1}{2}$ mana, which the latter promises to pay back in the month Adar (March). Naburemuliptum must have belonged to the household of the king, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ mana must have been loaned from the king's funds; for, in lines 15 and 16, we find a remainder mentioned which did not belong to the king, but was the private property of Naburemuliptum. The fact that there is no statement to the effect that the $\frac{1}{2}$ mana belonged to the king, is no proof; for Naburemuliptum had lent the money, and he alone was responsible for its return. He also, undoubtedly, kept a private account of his loans and disbursements for the king. The attributes in lines 3, 5, 11, and possibly 12, show that the contracting parties must have been of high standing, and render the above explanation of the tablet very probable.

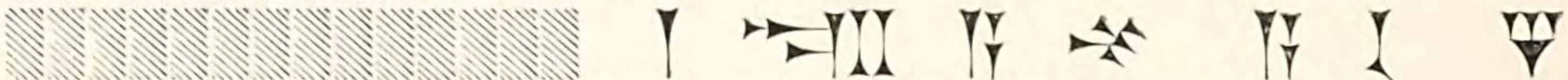
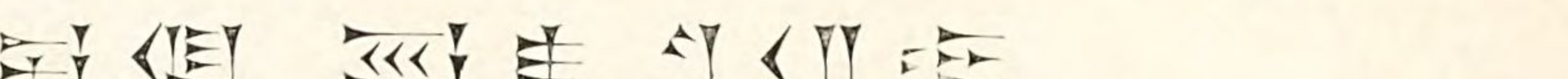
NO. 24.

FRONT.

1  2  3  4  5  6  7 

8 

BACK.

9 
 10 
 11 
 12 
 13 
 14 
 15 
 16 

Tablet of a dark gray color, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. On the left side there is no writing. A few lines of both obverse and reverse are prolonged over the right side. The writing is plain throughout. Some portions of the left side of the obverse are covered with a hard substance, which renders a few of the signs difficult to read. In lines 5 and 8 in the lacunæ, traces of the signs for "hubullu" can be seen. But on the left upper corner nothing can be read, as the tablet is there covered with this flinty accumulation, the removal of which would, I fear, entail the partial destruction of the tablet.

Transliteration.

1 3 ma-na kaspi ša Iddin-Marduk apal-
 šu ša
 2 Iḫi-ša-apla apal Nûr-sin ina ili
 3 Nabû-ban-aḫa apal-šu ša Iḫi-ša-apla
 apal Na-din-Marduk
 4 ša arḫa ina ili 1 ma-ni-i 1 ṭu kaspi
 5 ina [hubulli] i-rab-bi Bîl-ri-man-ni
 6 apal-šu ša Marduk-nusallim pu-ur-
 7 i-ti-ru na-din arḫa-ta.a.an
 8 [hubulla] i-nam-din

Translation.

1 3 mana of money which Iddinmarduk,
 the son of
 2 Ikîshapla, the son of Nûrsin, is to re-
 ceive from
 3 Nabûbanaha, the son of Ikîshapla, the
 son of Nadinmarduk.
 4 Every month (at the rate of) upon one
 mana 1 shekel of money
 5 at interest shall increase. Belrimanni,
 6 the son of Mardukmusallim, a receipt
 7 has received (and) has given. Every
 month
 8 interest he will give.

hubullu

9 [amīlu mu-kin-nu] Bīl-apal-iddin apal- šu ša	9 Witnesses: Belapaliddin, the son of
10 Nabû-[iddin(?)] apal Rammân-šum- iddin	10 Nabûiddin, the son of Rammânshum- iddin;
11 Nabû-iddin apal-šu ša Zir-ukin apal	11 Nabûiddin, the son of Zirukin, the son
12 ša amīlu šangu Gula Bīl-apal-iddin	12 of the priest of Gula; Belapaliddin,
13 amīlu dupsar apal-šu ša Dah-ḫi-ša(?) apal Nabû-lit-su	13 the scribe, the son of Dahhisha, the son of Nabûlitsu.
14 Babilu araḫ Šabaṭu ūmu 12 kam	14 Fabylon, in the month Shabat, on the 12th day,
15 šattu 11 kam Nabû-na'id	15 in the 11th year of Nabûna'id,
16 šar Babili	16 King of Babylon.

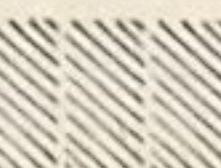
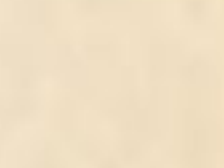
NOTES.

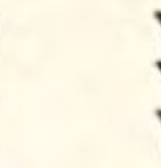
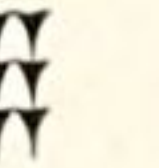
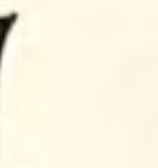
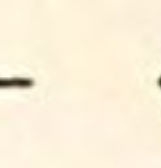
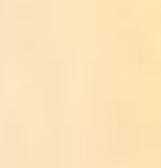
3. Nabû-ban-aḫa. Peiser in his *Babyl. Ver.* wrongly transcribes this name Nabû-ban-zir. The last sign never has the meaning : zīru "seed." Strass. in his *Camby.* correctly transcribes Nabû-ban-aḫu (2, 13; 309, 11; 388, 17). — 4. The rate would therefore be 12 shekels a year on one mana, or 20 per cent. The form ma-ni-i is generally used in this connection. For other examples see Tallq. p. 96 and Peiser *Babyl. Ver.* p. 319b. — 9. amīlu mu-kin-nu is evidently demanded by the sense. — 10. Nabû-iddin. Traces of the iddin can be distinctly seen. — 11. The šu at the end of the line is either omitted or written so lightly as to escape detection. — 13. Dah-ḫi-ša. I doubt whether this name is read correctly.

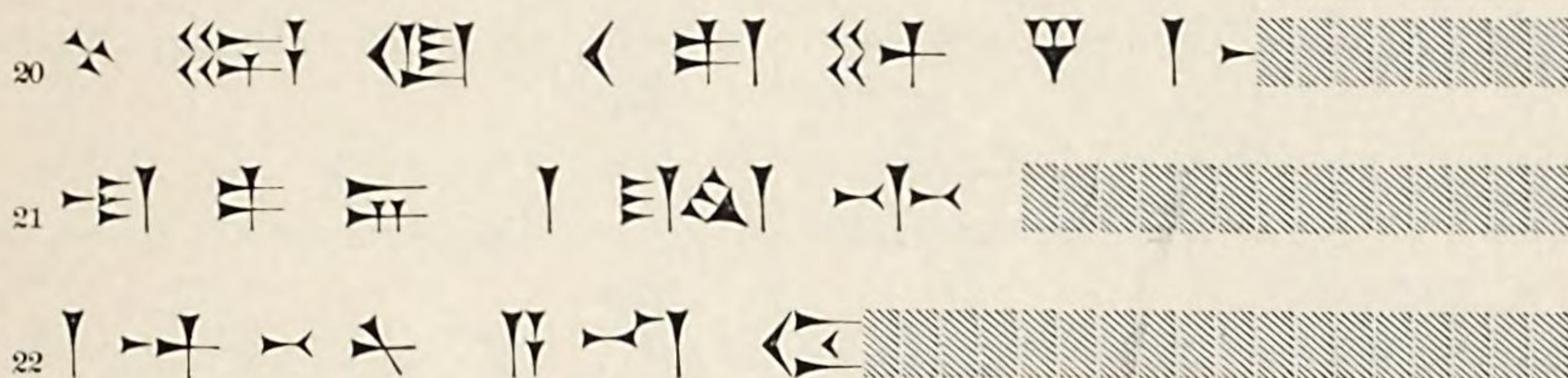
Iddinmarduk had loaned Nabubanaha 3 mana through the agency of Belrimanni. This money was to bear interest monthly, and consequently monthly payments are demanded. Belrimanni seems to have been a man like the modern real estate agent. He gives a receipt for the money intrusted to him to Iddinmarduk, and receives one from Nabubanaha, to whom he had given the money; here his responsibility ends. He doubtless received a commission commensurate with the service he had performed for Iddinmarduk from the latter. This we might find recorded upon another tablet.

NO. 25.

FRONT.

1 < |                    

2                     



Tablet of a dark gray color, 2 x 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The left side is smooth and flat, and contains no writing. In general, the writing upon the tablet is plain, only in some places it is worn away to such a degree that decipherment is impossible. The upper left hand corner of the obverse, as well as of the reverse, is entirely broken off. At the end of the tablet there is also a bad break, but this probably contained only a few signs. Line 11 is just on the lower edge, which it completely fills.

<i>Transliteration.</i>	<i>Translation.</i>
1 11 ʔu kaspi ša ina pân [apal- šur]	1 11 shekels of money which are to be re- ceived from, the son
2 ša Iddâ-a 9 ʔu kaspi ša ina pân	2 of Iddâ, (and) 9 shekels of money which are to be received from
3 Nabû-zir-iḫi-ša apal-šu ša Šakan-šum Iddin-Marduk	3 Nabûzirikîsha, the son of Shakanshum, — Iddinmarduk,
4 apal-šu ša Iḫi-ša-apla a-na ili i-ti-li	4 the son of Ikîshâpla, upon (his) account are made out;
5 1/3 ma-na kaspi ša ina pân Ri-mut apal-šu ša	5 1/3 mana of money, which is to be re- ceived from Rimut, the son of
6 Nabû-ukin-apla Ī-a-na-šir apal-šu ša	6 Nabûkinapla, — Eanasir, the son of
7 Mu-sal-li-mu a-na i-li i-ti-li	7 Musallim, upon (his) account is made out;
8 ka-ru-u ša ka-pak-i A-ša-a-na-šad ṣa- bit	8 a measure of Ashânashad took;
9 Arad-Marduk ša ka-ri-šu-nu an-us-ti- nu	9 Aradmarduk according to their meas- ures
10 ... ṣiri 15 ʔu kaspi ša ina pân Rad- ši-.....	10 of land; 15 shekels which are to be received from Radshi
11 u gal-la ša Nabû-ri-man-ni	11 and the slave of Nabûrimanni (and)
12 5 ʔu kaspi ša ina pân Tab-ni-ṭ	12 5 shekels of money which are to be re- ceived from Tabnêa,
13 apal amîlu šangu ilu Za-ri-ḫu a-ḫa-a- ta-šu-nu	13 the son of the priest of Zariku, are their shares.
14 amîlu mu-kin-nu Marduk-iṭi-ir apal-šu ša	14 Witnesses: Marduketêr, the son of

15 Rimut apal Arad-Nirgal Nabû-iriš	15 Rimut, the son of Aradnergal; Nabû-eresh,
16 apal-šu ša Tab-ni-i-a apal Aḥa-ba-ni	16 the son of Tabnêa, the son of Ahabâni;
17 u amîlu dupsar Arad-Marduk apal-šu ša Bit-ti-ia	17 and the scribe Aradmarduk, the son of Bittia,
18 apal amîlu šangu Bîl Babilu arah Dûzu	18 the son of the priest of Bel. Babylon, in the month Dûzu,
19 ûmu 24 kam šattu 11 kam Nabû-na'id šar	19 on the 24th day, in the 11th year of Nabûna'id, King
20 Babilî 10 gur šî.bar ša	20 of Babylon. 10 measures of grain, which
21 la-pa-ni It-ti-..... [apal(?)]	21 is to receive from Itti....., (the son of)
22 Bîl-našir a-na	22 Belnasir for

NOTES.

1. ina pân is here equivalent to ina muḥḥi or, as I prefer to read, ina iliti. It means "in the service of," and then in an extended sense, "to be received from." See Tallq. p. 115, pânû, 3. — 8. A very difficult line. ka-ru-u I take to mean "measure," though that word is generally written kâru (cf. Tallq. p. 79) and not karû. But then the Greek *κόρος* has both vowels short, showing that the pronunciation must have varied. ka-pak-i can possibly be some variety of grain, the general term for which, šî.bar, the scribe mentions in line 20. — 9. an-us-ti-nu can only be a provisional reading. — 10. šî-i. Aradmarduk must therefore have received his share in real estate. — 13. a-ḥa-a-ta-šu-nu. This form is found also in Strass., Nabn. 572, 10; 653, 9; and Nbk. 300, 7. — Dated in the year 544 B. C. — 20. The scribe had forgotten to insert the three lines 20-22 in their proper place in the body of the writing, therefore, in order not to omit them entirely, he adds them as a postscript here at the end. — 21. la-pa-ni is the exact equivalent of the Hebrew לַפְנֵי. For other examples see Tallq. pp. 89, 90; Peiser, Bab. Ver. CXXX, 19; S. A. Smith, Keilschrifttexte Assurbanipals III, p. 59; and Del., Assyr. Gram. p. 224.

The explanation of this tablet is easier than its translation. Very likely the tablet has reference to proceedings in some law court. A certain amount of money and grain, perhaps an inheritance, is divided among Iddinmarduk, Eanasir, Ashanashad, Aradmarduk, and finally two other persons, whose names are broken off. Iddinmarduk gets 20 shekels; Eanasir, also 20; Ashanashad, a measure of some substance, the value of which probabably also amounted to 20 shekels; Aradmarduk takes his share *according to their measures*, that is, 20 shekels worth, in real estate; then the first nameless person receives his 20 shekels, 15 from Radshi..... and the slave of Naburimanni, and 5 from Tabnea; finally, Itti pays to the last creditor the latter's 20 shekels in grain.

FRONT.

[illegible]

12

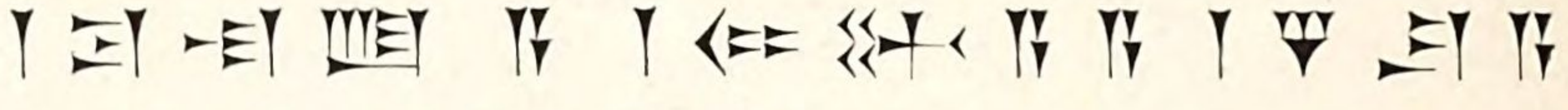
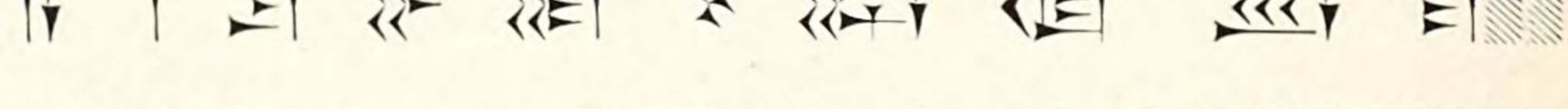
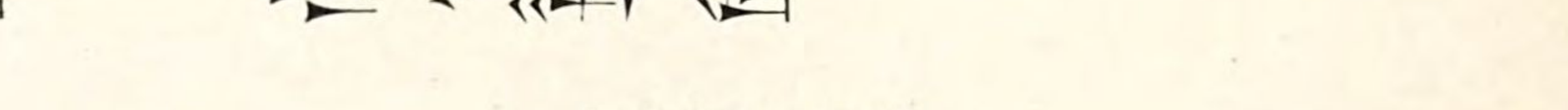
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LEFT SIDE.

25 
 26 

Tablet of a dark amber color shading to black, $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The signs are well made, and cover the entire surface of the tablet. Both corners of the right side are broken off, rendering lines 1, 10-15, 22, and 23 incomplete. This tablet undoubtedly belongs to the reign of Nabuna'id, as the break in line 23, though large in extent in the above text, will admit of but one sign on the tablet.

<i>Transliteration.</i>	<i>Translation.</i>
1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ ma-na 6 $\dot{\text{t}}$ u kaspi ša Itti-Marduk--bala $\dot{\text{t}}$ u	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mana, 6 shekels of money, which It- timarduk....balatu,
2 apal-šu ša Nabû-aḥi-iddin apal Ī-gi- bi	2 the son of Nabûahiddin, the son of Egi- bi,
3 ina ili Na-din apal-šu ša Nīrgal-iṭīr	3 is to receive from Nadin, the son of Nergaletēr,
4 apal Ba-bu-tu u Nu-ub-ta-a aššat-šu	4 the son of Babutu and Nûbtâ, his wife,
5 marat-su ša Nabû-mu-šī-ni-ud-da	5 the daughter of Nabûmusheniudda,
6 apal Ī-sag-gil-ai ina lib-bi	6 the son of Esaggilai. Thereupon
7 ša $\frac{1}{3}$ ma-na 6 $\dot{\text{t}}$ u kaspi ša arḥa ina ili	7 $\frac{1}{3}$ mana, 6 shekels of money every month at the rate of
8 1 ma-ni-i 1 $\dot{\text{t}}$ u kaspi ina ili-šu-nu	8 (upon) 1 mana 1 shekel of money, against them

9 i-rab-bi u 1/4 10 tu kaspi u-šib-u	9 are to increase, and 1/4 (on every) 10 shekels of money they are to place
10 ša bitī šādi i-di bit-ia . . .	10 in the house to the east hand of my house,
11 u ti-ra kaspi-ia maš-ka-[nu] . . .	11 and they are to return my money. The security
12 šab-ta ti-ra-šu ia-[a-tu(?)]	12 they took, they are to return it to me(?).
13 bit-su-nu gab-ti maš-k[a-nu]	13 Their whole house is security,
14 a-di ili ša kaspi-šu i-šu-[u] . . .	14 until that his money is (paid).
15 amīlu mu-kin-nu Nabû-mu-ši-ni-ud-[da]	15 Witnesses: Nabûmusheniudda,
16 apal-šu ša Bîl-zir-ibni apal Î-sag-gil-ai	16 the son of Belziribni, the son of Esaggilai;
17 Nabû-ga-mil apal-šu ša Nabû-mu-ši-ni-ud-da	17 Nabûgamil, the son of Nabûmusheniudda,
18 apal Î-sag-gil-ai Nabû-ušur-šu apal-šu ša	18 the son of Esaggilai; Nabûsurshu, the son of
19 Ba-la-tu apal Mi-šir-ai Iki-ša-apla	19 Balatu, the son of Misirai; Ikishâpla,
20 apal-šu ša A-pak-kal-ia apal Î-gi-bi	20 the son of Appakkalia, the son of Egibi;
21 u amīlu dupsar Na-din apal-šu ša Nîrgal-îti	21 and the scribe Nadin, the son of Nergal-êr,
22 apal Ba-bu-tu Babilu arah Nîsannu	22 the son of Nabûtu. Babylon, in the month Nisan,
23 ûmu 14 kam šattu 13 kam Nabû-na'id	23 on the 14th day, in the 13th year of Nabûna'id,
24 šar Babili	24 King of Babylon.
25 ina a-ša-bi ša Bîl-lit-su-nu	25 In the presence of Bellitsunu,
26 ummu ša Na-din	26 the mother of Nadin.

NOTES.

1. There is a break at the end of the line. *Itti-marduk-balaṭu*, however is a complete and common name. (See index to proper names.) There might have been some flaw in the clay of the tablet when the scribe wrote it, and this may have led him to pass over the small space. If this be so, the name is complete. — 6. *Î-sag-gil-ai*. (Cf. also 16, 1. 10, and note.) It is a question whether these names ending in *ai* are adjective forms or have passed over and become ordinary proper names. I should be inclined to the latter view. We have a good parallel in the proper names of slaves among the Romans. "Syrus, Medus" at first meant "the Syrian, the Mede," then the terms became used as ordinary names. In line 19 we have *Mi-šir-ai* "the Egyptian" also used as a proper name. Generally, however, these forms are family names. *ina libbi ša* "thereupon." See Peiser's renderings, *Bab. Ver.* p. 318b. — The real interest shall be one shekel on every

Ittimardukbalatu had loaned Nadin and his wife 36 shekels. These were to increase at the fixed rate of 4 1-6 per cent, about the usual percentage for that time. Nadin and Nubta had evidently had some business transaction before with Ittimardukbalatu, for we find a *security* mentioned in line 11; but, on account of the break, we are debarred from learning of what nature this security was. However, they gave this back, and, in addition, they gave their house as security in return for the money loaned.

FRONT.

BACK.

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Tablet, on obverse, of a light brown color shading to dark brown; on reverse, from dark brown to almost black. The signs are distinct and prettily made. Size: $1\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$. The sides are free from writing, excepting the right side, which contains a few signs of lines prolonged from the reverse.

<i>Transliteration.</i>	<i>Translation.</i>
1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ ma-na kaspi ša Itti-Marduk-balaṭu apal-šu ša	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mana of money which Ittimarduk- balatu, the son of
2 Nabû-aḥi-iddin apal A-ba-ba-ti-la	2 Nabûahîddin, the son of Ababatila,
3 ina iliti La-a-ba-ši apal-šu ša Zi-ri-ia	3 is to receive from Lâbashi, the son of Zirîa,
4 apal Na-ba-ai ina araḥ Samna ina-ad- din	4 the son of Nabâ; in the month Mar- cheswan, he will give (it).
5 ki-i ina araḥ Samna lâ id-i-nu	5 If in the month Marcheswan he does not give (it),
6 ša a-ḥa ina iliti 1 ma-ni-i 1 ṭu kaspi	6 every month (at the rate of) upon 1 ma- na 1 shekel of money
7 ina iliti-šu i-rab-bi	7 against him it shall increase.
8 amilu mu-kin Ri-mut-Bil apal-šu ša Bil-Marduk	8 Witnesses: Rimutbel, the son of Bel- marduk,
9 apal Ša-am-ma' Bil-itîr apal-šu ša	9 the son of Shâmma' ; Beletêr, the son of
10 Nabû-šum-ušur apal Rammânu-šum- ušur	10 Nabûshumusur, the son of Rammânu- shumusur;
11 Su-ka-ai apal-šu ša Kal-ba-a apal Babu- u-tu	11 Sukâ, the son of Kalbâ, the son of Ba- bûtu;

12 u amlu dupsar Bani-um-ma-gu mâ-šû ša Bil-aḥi-iddin-na	12 and the scribe Baniummagu, the son of Belahiddinna,
13 apal Šir-diš-bit Babilu arah Ululu ûmu 6 kam	13 the son of Sirdishbit. Babylon, in the month Ululu, on the 6th day,
14 šattu 13 kam Nabû-na'id šar Babili	14 in the 13th year of Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.

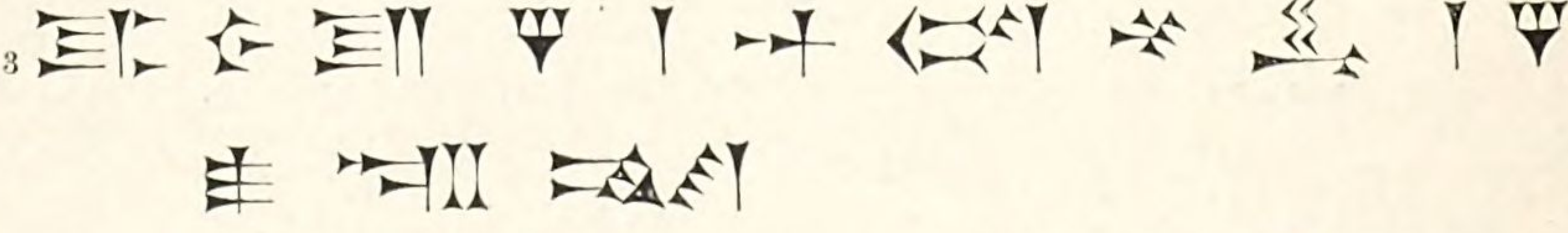
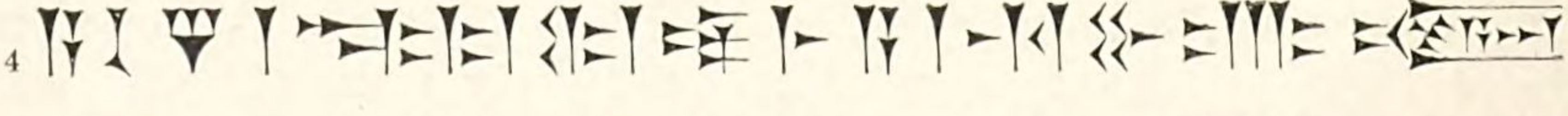
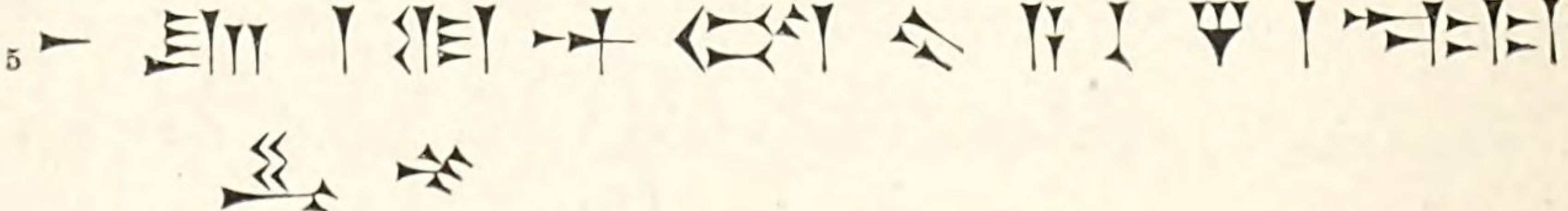
NOTES.

4. ina-ad-din. The word spelled in this way occurs also in Strass. Nabn. 282, 7. —
6. Rate of interest for every month $1\frac{2}{3}$ per cent, or for the year 20 per cent. — 8. mu-
kin. The final nu might have been omitted by the scribe by mistake. The form, how-
ever, occurs again in Strass. Nabn. 153, 5; Peiser, Bab. Ver. CXLVII, 10. — Ša-am-
ma'. A shortened form for Šama-ilu (Strass., Verzeich. zu den Liverpool Insch. p. 69.)
— 14. Dated in the year 542 B. C., as the preceding tablet.

Ittimardukbalatu has loaned Labashi half of a mana, and has made
an agreement with him that the money is to be returned during the
month Marcheshwan. Until that time the money shall bear no interest.
But, if payment is not made during that month, then interest at 20 per
cent a year will accrue against him. Hence the money is really loaned
for an indefinite period of years.

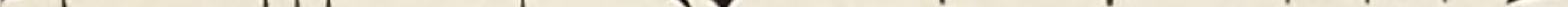
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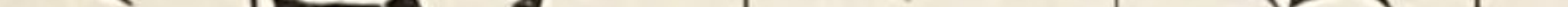
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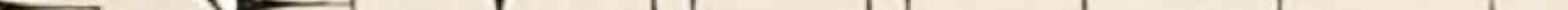
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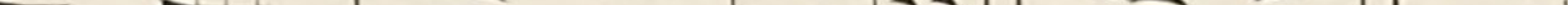
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BACK.

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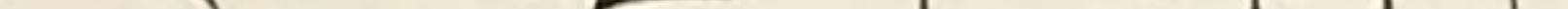
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[illegible]

13 

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15 𠄎 𠄏 𠄐 𠄑 𠄒 𠄓 𠄔 𠄕

16 

17

Tablet of a dark gray color, $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The writing is very much effaced; in fact, the tablet is gradually crumbling to pieces. The left side, as in most of these tablets, is not written upon. The above reading is the best possible.

Transliteration.

1 8 ṭu kaspi i-ṭi-ru ša
2 Ka-ti-lu-tum i-tir-tum a-na Amtu
3 marat-su ša Marduk-šum-ušur Ša-aš-
Bil-ti

Translation.

1 8 shekels of money, the pay which
2 Katilutum paid to Amtu,
3 the daughter of Mardukshumusur;
Shâshbelti,

4 apal-šu ša Nabû-itti-apli apal <u>Hu-pu-</u> u šîmu	4 the son of Nabûittiapli, the son of Hu- pû, (his) price
5 ina kâtâ Itti-Marduk-balaṭu apal-šu ša Nabû-aḥi-iddin	5 from the hands of Ittimardukbalatu, the son of Nabûahîddin,
6 apal Í-gi-bi ma-ḥir	6 the son of Egibi, received.
7 i-pu-uš-ša duppa ša <u>KI.LU</u> libittu gi- nu-u u gišimmaru	7 They made a tablet concerning , bricks, offerings, and date palms,
8 a-di u.an.tim ša Nabû-aḥi-iddin	8 together with a receipt for Nabûahîd- din.
9 it-ti a-ḥa-miš ul bal-tu-u	9 With one another not will they live.
10 amîlu mu-kin-nu Iddin-Marduk apal- šu ša	10 Witness: Iddinmarduk, the son of
11 I-ki-ša-apla apal Nûr-Sin	11 Ikîshâpla, the son of Nûrsin;
12 Nabû-iddin apal-šu ša Bîl-idanin apal amîlu ni-ṣur-gi-na	12 Nabûiddin, the son of Belidanin, the son of the man;
13 u amîlu dupsar Iddin-na-ḥu-nun-ṭi-iš- Marduk	13 and the scribe Iddinnahununtîshmar- duk,
14 apal-šu ša Nabû-naṣir apal amîlu ni- ṣur-gi-na	14 the son of Nabûnasir, the son of the man.
15 Babilu arah Nisannu ûmu 14 kam	15 Babylon, in the month Nisan, on the 14th day,
16 šattu 14 kam Nabû-na'id	16 in the 14th year of Nabûna'id,
17 šar Babili	17 King of Babylon.

NOTES.

1. i-ṭi-u must be a substantive here, as the sense and every like construction demand. — 2. i-tir-tum, from the same root as the preceding, though a change in the first vowel has occurred. This form is also found in Strass. Nabn. 60, 17; 720, 15; Peiser, Bab. Ver. XLIII, 17; LXXI, 7. — Ša-aš-Bîl-ṭi: we would expect Ša-aš-Bîl-iṭ. The last sign, however, is indistinct on the tablet. — 4. Nabû-itti-apli: "May Nebo be with the sons." — 7. i-pu-uš-ša is in form the 3rd person plural feminine of the preterite. But there is no reason why the feminine should be used. I would again, as in 11, 6, regard it as a mistake that has crept into this the colloquial language of Babylon. It will be seen at the first glance how much the different cases are confounded, especially in the contract tablets. The Babylonian at this stage resembles the Middle Arabic, where the pronunciation of the final vowels was often kept, but where, in four cases out of five, the wrong ending was used, leading, in the end, to the dropping of all final vowels. KI.LU may perhaps be an ideogram for ṣînu "sheep." gi-nu-u is taken by Tallqvist (p. 62) to mean "sacrifices, offerings." Peiser (Bab. Ver. pp. 258 and 289) takes it as equivalent to alpi "cattle." See also Jeremias, B. A. I. p. 279. — 9. bal-tu-u: from balâṭu. As the ṭ and the t were almost identical in pronunciation, the scribe evidently did not make the distinction in this case. Tallqvist, on page 57 of his valuable little book, gives a word

balātu "fulness, blessing," but this meaning evidently does not fit into this passage. — 12. amīlu ni-šur-gi-na may mean "the man who guards the sacrificial offering;" from našāru "to protect" and ginû in line 7. He would thus be an attaché of the temple. — 13. The signs hu and nun are curiously blended together. — 16. Dated in the year 541 B. C.

The explanation of this text is easy. Katilutum and her husband Ittimardukbalatu determine to part with their servants Amtu and Shashbelti. The latter, I would conclude, are a married couple. Eight shekels are the wages of Amtu, and a similar amount, doubtlessly given on another tablet, came into the hands of Shashbelti. These four set up a tablet, giving the amount of work performed; and they add to this the receipt of Nabuahiddin, the father of Ittimardukbalatu, who therefore seems to have been the controlling power in the affairs of the two respective couples. This last receipt acted as a final document concerning their mutual relations; that is, it signified that the work had been properly performed, and that Ittimardukbalatu and his wife had to be satisfied and now had no claims against the servants. Finally, in line.9, we come to the quaint sentence: *With one another they will not live*. This shows that the rupture between the two couples is complete: they want to have nothing more to do with each other.

NO. 29.

FRONT.

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 9 𐏔𐏕 𐏖𐏗 𐏘𐏙 𐏚𐏛 𐏜𐏝 𐏞𐏟 𐏠𐏡 𐏢𐏣 𐏤𐏥 𐏦𐏧
 10 𐏨𐏩 𐏪𐏫 𐏬𐏭 𐏮𐏯 𐏰𐏱 𐏲𐏳 𐏴𐏵 𐏶𐏷 𐏸𐏹 𐏺𐏻
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12 𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒 𐐓𐐔 𐐕𐐖 𐐗𐐘 𐐙𐐚 𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫𐒬𐒭𐒮𐒯𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔪𐔫𐔬𐔭𐔮𐔯𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗𐕘𐕙𐕚𐕛𐕜𐕝𐕞𐕟𐕠𐕡𐕢𐕣𐕤𐕥𐕦𐕧𐕨𐕩𐕪𐕫𐕬𐕭𐕮𐕯𐕰𐕱𐕲𐕳𐕴𐕵𐕶𐕷𐕸𐕹𐕺𐕻𐕼𐕽𐕾𐕿𐖀𐖁𐖂𐖃𐖄𐖅𐖆𐖇𐖈𐖉𐖊𐖋𐖌𐖍𐖎𐖏𐖐𐖑𐖒𐖓𐖔𐖕𐖖𐖗𐖘𐖙𐖚𐖛𐖜𐖝𐖞𐖟𐖠𐖡𐖢𐖣𐖤𐖥𐖦𐖧𐖨𐖩𐖪𐖫𐖬𐖭𐖮𐖯𐖰𐖱𐖲𐖳𐖴𐖵𐖶𐖷𐖸𐖹𐖺𐖻𐖼𐖽𐖾𐖿𐗀𐗁𐗂𐗃𐗄𐗅𐗆𐗇𐗈𐗉𐗊𐗋𐗌𐗍𐗎𐗏𐗐𐗑𐗒𐗓𐗔𐗕𐗖𐗗𐗘𐗙𐗚𐗛𐗜𐗝𐗞𐗟𐗠𐗡𐗢𐗣𐗤𐗥𐗦𐗧𐗨𐗩𐗪𐗫𐗬𐗭𐗮𐗯𐗰𐗱𐗲𐗳𐗴𐗵𐗶𐗷𐗸𐗹𐗺𐗻𐗼𐗽𐗾𐗿𐘀𐘁𐘂𐘃𐘄𐘅𐘆𐘇𐘈𐘉𐘊𐘋𐘌𐘍𐘎𐘏𐘐𐘑𐘒𐘓𐘔𐘕𐘖𐘗𐘘𐘙𐘚𐘛𐘜𐘝𐘞𐘟𐘠𐘡𐘢𐘣𐘤𐘥𐘦𐘧𐘨𐘩𐘪𐘫𐘬𐘭𐘮𐘯𐘰𐘱𐘲𐘳𐘴𐘵𐘶𐘷𐘸𐘹𐘺𐘻𐘼𐘽𐘾𐘿𐙀𐙁𐙂𐙃𐙄𐙅𐙆𐙇𐙈𐙉𐙊𐙋𐙌𐙍𐙎𐙏𐙐𐙑𐙒𐙓𐙔𐙕𐙖𐙗𐙘𐙙𐙚𐙛𐙜𐙝𐙞𐙟𐙠𐙡𐙢𐙣𐙤𐙥𐙦𐙧𐙨𐙩𐙪𐙫𐙬𐙭𐙮𐙯𐙰𐙱𐙲𐙳𐙴𐙵𐙶𐙷𐙸𐙹𐙺𐙻𐙼𐙽𐙾𐙿𐚀𐚁𐚂𐚃𐚄𐚅𐚆𐚇𐚈𐚉𐚊𐚋𐚌𐚍𐚎𐚏𐚐𐚑𐚒𐚓𐚔𐚕𐚖𐚗𐚘𐚙𐚚𐚛𐚜𐚝𐚞𐚟𐚠𐚡𐚢𐚣𐚤𐚥𐚦𐚧𐚨𐚩𐚪𐚫𐚬𐚭𐚮𐚯𐚰𐚱𐚲𐚳𐚴𐚵𐚶𐚷𐚸𐚹𐚺𐚻𐚼𐚽𐚾𐚿𐛀𐛁𐛂𐛃𐛄𐛅𐛆𐛇𐛈𐛉𐛊𐛋𐛌𐛍𐛎𐛏𐛐𐛑𐛒𐛓𐛔𐛕𐛖𐛗𐛘𐛙𐛚𐛛𐛜𐛝𐛞𐛟𐛠𐛡𐛢𐛣𐛤𐛥𐛦𐛧𐛨𐛩𐛪𐛫𐛬𐛭𐛮𐛯𐛰𐛱𐛲𐛳𐛴𐛵𐛶𐛷𐛸𐛹𐛺𐛻𐛼𐛽𐛾𐛿𐜀𐜁𐜂𐜃𐜄𐜅𐜆𐜇𐜈𐜉𐜊𐜋𐜌𐜍𐜎𐜏𐜐𐜑𐜒𐜓𐜔𐜕𐜖𐜗𐜘𐜙𐜚𐜛𐜜𐜝𐜞𐜟𐜠𐜡𐜢𐜣𐜤𐜥𐜦𐜧𐜨𐜩𐜪𐜫𐜬𐜭𐜮𐜯𐜰𐜱𐜲𐜳𐜴𐜵𐜶𐜷𐜸𐜹𐜺𐜻𐜼𐜽𐜾𐜿𐝀𐝁𐝂𐝃𐝄𐝅𐝆𐝇𐝈𐝉𐝊𐝋𐝌𐝍𐝎𐝏𐝐𐝑𐝒𐝓𐝔𐝕𐝖𐝗𐝘𐝙𐝚𐝛𐝜𐝝𐝞𐝟𐝠𐝡𐝢𐝣𐝤𐝥𐝦𐝧𐝨𐝩𐝪𐝫𐝬𐝭𐝮𐝯𐝰𐝱𐝲𐝳𐝴𐝵𐝶𐝷𐝸𐝹𐝺𐝻𐝼𐝽𐝾𐝿𐞀𐞁𐞂𐞃𐞄𐞅𐞆𐞇𐞈𐞉𐞊𐞋𐞌𐞍𐞎𐞏𐞐𐞑𐞒𐞓𐞔𐞕𐞖𐞗𐞘𐞙𐞚𐞛𐞜𐞝𐞞𐞟𐞠𐞡𐞢𐞣𐞤𐞥𐞦𐞧𐞨𐞩𐞪𐞫𐞬𐞭𐞮𐞯𐞰𐞱𐞲𐞳𐞴𐞵𐞶𐞷𐞸𐞹𐞺𐞻𐞼𐞽𐞾𐞿𐟀𐟁𐟂𐟃𐟄𐟅𐟆𐟇𐟈𐟉𐟊𐟋𐟌𐟍𐟎𐟏𐟐𐟑𐟒𐟓𐟔𐟕𐟖𐟗𐟘𐟙𐟚𐟛𐟜𐟝𐟞𐟟𐟠𐟡𐟢𐟣𐟤𐟥𐟦𐟧𐟨𐟩𐟪𐟫𐟬𐟭𐟮𐟯𐟰𐟱𐟲𐟳𐟴𐟵𐟶𐟷𐟸𐟹𐟺𐟻𐟼𐟽𐟾𐟿𐠀𐠁𐠂𐠃𐠄𐠅𐠆𐠇𐠈𐠉𐠊𐠋𐠌𐠍𐠎𐠏𐠐𐠑𐠒𐠓𐠔𐠕𐠖𐠗𐠘𐠙𐠚𐠛𐠜𐠝𐠞𐠟𐠠𐠡𐠢𐠣𐠤𐠥𐠦𐠧𐠨𐠩𐠪𐠫𐠬𐠭𐠮𐠯𐠰𐠱𐠲𐠳𐠴𐠵𐠶𐠷𐠸𐠹𐠺𐠻𐠼𐠽𐠾𐠿𐡀𐡁𐡂𐡃𐡄𐡅𐡆𐡇𐡈𐡉𐡊𐡋𐡌𐡍𐡎𐡏𐡐𐡑𐡒𐡓𐡔𐡕𐡖𐡗𐡘𐡙𐡚𐡛𐡜𐡝𐡞𐡟𐡠𐡡𐡢𐡣𐡤𐡥𐡦𐡧𐡨𐡩𐡪𐡫𐡬𐡭𐡮𐡯𐡰𐡱𐡲𐡳𐡴𐡵𐡶𐡷𐡸𐡹𐡺𐡻𐡼𐡽𐡾𐡿𐢀𐢁𐢂𐢃𐢄𐢅𐢆𐢇𐢈𐢉𐢊𐢋𐢌𐢍𐢎𐢏𐢐𐢑𐢒𐢓𐢔𐢕𐢖𐢗𐢘𐢙𐢚𐢛𐢜𐢝𐢞𐢟𐢠𐢡𐢢𐢣𐢤𐢥𐢦𐢧𐢨𐢩𐢪𐢫𐢬𐢭𐢮𐢯𐢰𐢱𐢲𐢳𐢴𐢵𐢶𐢷𐢸𐢹𐢺𐢻𐢼𐢽𐢾𐢿𐣀𐣁𐣂𐣃𐣄𐣅𐣆𐣇𐣈𐣉𐣊𐣋𐣌𐣍𐣎𐣏𐣐𐣑𐣒𐣓𐣔𐣕𐣖𐣗𐣘𐣙𐣚𐣛𐣜𐣝𐣞𐣟𐣠𐣡𐣢𐣣𐣤𐣥𐣦𐣧𐣨𐣩𐣪𐣫𐣬𐣭𐣮𐣯𐣰𐣱𐣲𐣳𐣴𐣵𐣶𐣷𐣸𐣹𐣺𐣻𐣼𐣽𐣾𐣿𐤀𐤁𐤂𐤃𐤄𐤅𐤆𐤇𐤈𐤉𐤊𐤋𐤌𐤍𐤎𐤏𐤐𐤑𐤒𐤓𐤔𐤕𐤖𐤗𐤘𐤙𐤚𐤛𐤜𐤝𐤞𐤟𐤠𐤡𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧𐤨𐤩𐤪𐤫𐤬𐤭𐤮𐤯𐤰𐤱𐤲𐤳𐤴𐤵𐤶𐤷𐤸𐤹𐤺𐤻𐤼𐤽𐤾𐤿𐥀𐥁𐥂𐥃𐥄𐥅𐥆𐥇𐥈𐥉𐥊𐥋𐥌𐥍𐥎𐥏𐥐𐥑𐥒𐥓𐥔𐥕𐥖𐥗𐥘𐥙𐥚𐥛𐥜𐥝𐥞𐥟𐥠𐥡𐥢𐥣𐥤𐥥𐥦𐥧𐥨𐥩𐥪𐥫𐥬𐥭𐥮𐥯𐥰𐥱𐥲𐥳𐥴𐥵𐥶𐥷𐥸𐥹𐥺𐥻𐥼𐥽𐥾𐥿𐦀𐦁𐦂𐦃𐦄𐦅𐦆𐦇𐦈𐦉𐦊𐦋𐦌𐦍𐦎𐦏𐦐𐦑𐦒𐦓𐦔𐦕𐦖𐦗𐦘𐦙𐦚𐦛𐦜𐦝𐦞𐦟𐦠𐦡𐦢𐦣𐦤𐦥𐦦𐦧𐦨𐦩𐦪𐦫𐦬𐦭𐦮𐦯𐦰𐦱𐦲𐦳𐦴𐦵𐦶𐦷𐦸𐦹𐦺𐦻𐦼𐦽𐦾𐦿𐧀𐧁𐧂𐧃𐧄𐧅𐧆𐧇𐧈𐧉𐧊𐧋𐧌𐧍𐧎𐧏𐧐𐧑𐧒𐧓𐧔𐧕𐧖𐧗𐧘𐧙𐧚𐧛𐧜𐧝𐧞𐧟𐧠𐧡𐧢𐧣𐧤𐧥𐧦𐧧𐧨𐧩𐧪𐧫𐧬𐧭𐧮𐧯𐧰𐧱𐧲𐧳𐧴𐧵𐧶𐧷𐧸𐧹𐧺𐧻𐧼𐧽𐧾𐧿𐨀𐨁𐨂𐨃𐨄𐨅𐨆𐨇𐨈𐨉𐨊𐨋𐨌𐨍𐨎𐨏𐨐𐨑𐨒𐨓𐨔𐨕𐨖𐨗𐨘𐨙𐨚𐨛𐨜𐨝𐨞𐨟𐨠𐨡𐨢𐨣𐨤𐨥𐨦𐨧𐨨𐨩𐨪𐨫𐨬𐨭𐨮𐨯𐨰𐨱𐨲𐨳𐨴𐨵𐨶𐨷𐨹𐨺𐨸𐨻𐨼𐨽𐨾𐨿𐩀𐩁𐩂𐩃𐩄𐩅𐩆𐩇𐩈𐩉𐩊𐩋𐩌𐩍𐩎𐩏𐩐𐩑𐩒𐩓𐩔𐩕𐩖𐩗𐩘𐩙𐩚𐩛𐩜𐩝𐩞𐩟𐩠𐩡𐩢𐩣𐩤𐩥𐩦𐩧𐩨𐩩𐩪𐩫𐩬𐩭𐩮𐩯𐩰𐩱𐩲𐩳𐩴𐩵𐩶𐩷𐩸𐩹𐩺𐩻𐩼𐩽𐩾𐩿𐪀𐪁𐪂𐪃𐪄𐪅𐪆𐪇𐪈𐪉𐪊𐪋𐪌𐪍𐪎𐪏𐪐𐪑𐪒𐪓𐪔𐪕𐪖𐪗𐪘𐪙𐪚𐪛𐪜𐪝𐪞𐪟𐪠𐪡𐪢𐪣𐪤𐪥𐪦𐪧𐪨𐪩𐪪𐪫𐪬𐪭𐪮𐪯𐪰𐪱𐪲𐪳𐪴𐪵𐪶𐪷𐪸𐪹𐪺𐪻𐪼𐪽𐪾𐪿𐫀𐫁𐫂𐫃𐫄𐫅𐫆𐫇𐫈𐫉𐫊𐫋𐫌𐫍𐫎𐫏𐫐𐫑𐫒𐫓𐫔𐫕𐫖𐫗𐫘𐫙𐫚𐫛𐫜𐫝𐫞𐫟𐫠𐫡𐫢𐫣𐫤𐫦𐫥𐫧𐫨𐫩𐫪𐫫𐫬𐫭𐫮𐫯𐫰𐫱𐫲𐫳𐫴𐫵𐫶𐫷𐫸𐫹𐫺𐫻𐫼𐫽𐫾𐫿𐬀𐬁𐬂𐬃𐬄𐬅𐬆𐬇𐬈𐬉𐬊𐬋𐬌𐬍𐬎𐬏𐬐𐬑𐬒𐬓𐬔𐬕𐬖𐬗𐬘𐬙𐬚𐬛𐬜𐬝𐬞𐬟𐬠𐬡𐬢𐬣𐬤𐬥𐬦𐬧𐬨𐬩𐬪𐬫𐬬𐬭𐬮𐬯𐬰𐬱𐬲𐬳𐬴𐬵𐬶𐬷𐬸𐬹𐬺𐬻𐬼𐬽𐬾𐬿𐭀𐭁𐭂𐭃𐭄𐭅𐭆𐭇𐭈𐭉𐭊𐭋𐭌𐭍𐭎𐭏𐭐𐭑𐭒𐭓𐭔𐭕𐭖𐭗𐭘𐭙𐭚𐭛𐭜𐭝𐭞𐭟𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿𐮀𐮁𐮂𐮃𐮄𐮅𐮆𐮇𐮈𐮉𐮊𐮋𐮌𐮍𐮎𐮏𐮐𐮑𐮒𐮓𐮔𐮕𐮖𐮗𐮘𐮙𐮚𐮛𐮜𐮝𐮞𐮟𐮠𐮡𐮢𐮣𐮤𐮥𐮦𐮧𐮨𐮩𐮪𐮫𐮬𐮭𐮮𐮯𐮰𐮱𐮲𐮳𐮴𐮵𐮶𐮷𐮸𐮹𐮺𐮻𐮼𐮽𐮾𐮿𐯀𐯁𐯂𐯃𐯄𐯅𐯆𐯇𐯈𐯉𐯊𐯋𐯌𐯍𐯎𐯏𐯐𐯑𐯒𐯓𐯔𐯕𐯖𐯗𐯘𐯙𐯚𐯛𐯜𐯝𐯞𐯟𐯠𐯡𐯢𐯣𐯤𐯥𐯦𐯧𐯨𐯩𐯪𐯫𐯬𐯭𐯮𐯯𐯰𐯱𐯲𐯳𐯴𐯵𐯶𐯷𐯸𐯹𐯺𐯻𐯼𐯽𐯾𐯿𐰀𐰁𐰂𐰃𐰄𐰅𐰆𐰇𐰈𐰉𐰊𐰋𐰌𐰍𐰎𐰏𐰐𐰑𐰒𐰓𐰔𐰕𐰖𐰗𐰘𐰙𐰚𐰛𐰜𐰝𐰞𐰟𐰠𐰡𐰢𐰣𐰤𐰥𐰦𐰧𐰨𐰩𐰪𐰫𐰬𐰭𐰮𐰯𐰰𐰱𐰲𐰳𐰴𐰵𐰶𐰷𐰸𐰹𐰺𐰻𐰼𐰽𐰾𐰿𐱀𐱁𐱂𐱃𐱄𐱅𐱆𐱇𐱈𐱉𐱊𐱋𐱌𐱍𐱎𐱏𐱐𐱑𐱒𐱓𐱔𐱕𐱖𐱗𐱘𐱙𐱚𐱛𐱜𐱝𐱞𐱟𐱠𐱡𐱢𐱣𐱤𐱥𐱦𐱧𐱨𐱩𐱪𐱫𐱬𐱭𐱮𐱯𐱰𐱱𐱲𐱳𐱴𐱵𐱶𐱷𐱸𐱹𐱺𐱻𐱼𐱽𐱾𐱿𐲀𐲁𐲂𐲃𐲄𐲅𐲆𐲇𐲈𐲉𐲊𐲋𐲌𐲍𐲎𐲏𐲐𐲑𐲒𐲓𐲔𐲕𐲖𐲗𐲘𐲙𐲚𐲛𐲜𐲝𐲞𐲟𐲠𐲡𐲢𐲣𐲤𐲥𐲦𐲧𐲨𐲩𐲪𐲫𐲬𐲭𐲮𐲯𐲰𐲱𐲲𐲳𐲴𐲵𐲶𐲷𐲸𐲹𐲺𐲻𐲼𐲽𐲾𐲿𐳀𐳁𐳂𐳃𐳄𐳅𐳆𐳇𐳈𐳉𐳊𐳋𐳌𐳍𐳎𐳏𐳐𐳑𐳒𐳓𐳔𐳕𐳖𐳗𐳘𐳙𐳚𐳛𐳜𐳝𐳞𐳟𐳠𐳡𐳢𐳣𐳤𐳥𐳦𐳧𐳨𐳩𐳪𐳫𐳬𐳭𐳮𐳯𐳰𐳱𐳲𐳳𐳴𐳵𐳶𐳷𐳸𐳹𐳺𐳻𐳼𐳽𐳾𐳿𐴀𐴁𐴂𐴃𐴄𐴅𐴆𐴇𐴈𐴉𐴊𐴋𐴌𐴍𐴎𐴏𐴐𐴑𐴒𐴓𐴔𐴕𐴖𐴗𐴘𐴙𐴚𐴛𐴜𐴝𐴞𐴟𐴠𐴡𐴢𐴣𐴤𐴥𐴦𐴧𐴨𐴩𐴪𐴫𐴬𐴭𐴮𐴯𐴰𐴱𐴲𐴳𐴴𐴵𐴶𐴷𐴸𐴹𐴺𐴻𐴼𐴽𐴾𐴿𐵀𐵁𐵂𐵃𐵄𐵅𐵆𐵇𐵈𐵉𐵊𐵋𐵌𐵍𐵎𐵏𐵐𐵑𐵒𐵓𐵔𐵕𐵖𐵗𐵘𐵙𐵚𐵛𐵜𐵝𐵞𐵟𐵠𐵡𐵢𐵣𐵤𐵥𐵦𐵧𐵨𐵩𐵪𐵫𐵬𐵭𐵮𐵯𐵰𐵱𐵲𐵳𐵴𐵵𐵶𐵷𐵸𐵹𐵺𐵻𐵼𐵽𐵾𐵿𐶀𐶁𐶂𐶃𐶄𐶅𐶆𐶇𐶈𐶉𐶊𐶋𐶌𐶍𐶎𐶏𐶐𐶑𐶒𐶓𐶔𐶕𐶖𐶗𐶘𐶙𐶚𐶛𐶜𐶝𐶞𐶟𐶠𐶡𐶢𐶣𐶤𐶥𐶦𐶧𐶨𐶩𐶪𐶫𐶬𐶭𐶮𐶯𐶰𐶱𐶲𐶳𐶴𐶵𐶶𐶷𐶸𐶹𐶺𐶻𐶼𐶽𐶾𐶿𐷀𐷁𐷂𐷃𐷄𐷅𐷆𐷇𐷈𐷉𐷊𐷋𐷌𐷍𐷎𐷏𐷐𐷑𐷒𐷓𐷔𐷕𐷖𐷗𐷘𐷙𐷚𐷛𐷜𐷝𐷞𐷟𐷠𐷡𐷢𐷣𐷤𐷥𐷦𐷧𐷨𐷩𐷪𐷫𐷬𐷭𐷮𐷯𐷰𐷱𐷲𐷳𐷴𐷵𐷶𐷷𐷸𐷹𐷺𐷻𐷼𐷽𐷾𐷿𐸀𐸁𐸂𐸃𐸄𐸅𐸆𐸇𐸈𐸉𐸊𐸋𐸌𐸍𐸎𐸏𐸐𐸑𐸒𐸓𐸔𐸕𐸖𐸗𐸘𐸙𐸚𐸛𐸜𐸝𐸞𐸟𐸠𐸡𐸢𐸣𐸤𐸥𐸦𐸧𐸨𐸩𐸪𐸫𐸬𐸭𐸮𐸯𐸰𐸱𐸲𐸳𐸴𐸵𐸶𐸷𐸸𐸹𐸺𐸻𐸼𐸽𐸾𐸿𐹀𐹁𐹂𐹃𐹄𐹅𐹆𐹇𐹈𐹉𐹊𐹋𐹌𐹍𐹎𐹏𐹐𐹑𐹒𐹓𐹔𐹕𐹖𐹗𐹘𐹙𐹚𐹛𐹜𐹝𐹞𐹟𐹠𐹡𐹢𐹣𐹤𐹥𐹦𐹧𐹨𐹩𐹪𐹫𐹬𐹭𐹮𐹯𐹰𐹱𐹲𐹳𐹴𐹵𐹶𐹷𐹸𐹹𐹺𐹻𐹼𐹽𐹾𐹿𐺀𐺁𐺂𐺃𐺄𐺅𐺆𐺇𐺈𐺉𐺊𐺋𐺌𐺍𐺎𐺏𐺐𐺑𐺒𐺓𐺔𐺕𐺖𐺗𐺘𐺙𐺚𐺛𐺜𐺝𐺞𐺟𐺠𐺡𐺢𐺣𐺤𐺥𐺦𐺧𐺨𐺩𐺪𐺫𐺬𐺭𐺮𐺯𐺰𐺱𐺲𐺳𐺴𐺵𐺶𐺷𐺸𐺹𐺺𐺻𐺼𐺽𐺾𐺿𐻀𐻁𐻂𐻃𐻄𐻅𐻆𐻇𐻈𐻉𐻊𐻋𐻌𐻍𐻎𐻏𐻐𐻑𐻒𐻓𐻔𐻕𐻖𐻗𐻘𐻙𐻚𐻛𐻜𐻝𐻞𐻟𐻠𐻡𐻢𐻣𐻤𐻥𐻦𐻧𐻨𐻩𐻪𐻫𐻬𐻭𐻮𐻯𐻰𐻱𐻲𐻳𐻴𐻵𐻶𐻷𐻸𐻹𐻺𐻻𐻼𐻽𐻾𐻿𐼀𐼁𐼂𐼃𐼄𐼅𐼆𐼇𐼈𐼉𐼊𐼋𐼌𐼍𐼎𐼏𐼐𐼑𐼒𐼓𐼔𐼕𐼖𐼗𐼘𐼙𐼚𐼛𐼜𐼝𐼞𐼟𐼠𐼡𐼢𐼣𐼤𐼥𐼦𐼧𐼨𐼩𐼪𐼫𐼬𐼭𐼮𐼯𐼰𐼱𐼲𐼳𐼴𐼵𐼶𐼷𐼸𐼹𐼺𐼻𐼼𐼽𐼾𐼿𐽀𐽁𐽂𐽃𐽄𐽅𐽆𐽇𐽋𐽍𐽎𐽏𐽐𐽈𐽉𐽊𐽌𐽑𐽒𐽓𐽔𐽕𐽖𐽗𐽘𐽙𐽚𐽛𐽜𐽝𐽞𐽟𐽠𐽡𐽢𐽣𐽤𐽥𐽦𐽧𐽨𐽩𐽪𐽫𐽬𐽭𐽮𐽯𐽰𐽱𐽲𐽳𐽴

11 a-di-i kaspi-šu id-din Itti-Marduk-balaṭu	11 together with his money (that) he gave, Ittimardukbalatu
12 u-maš-ši-ru adi ili na-[aš-ut-tu]	12 left behind, until the bidding
13 ša-ṭa-ra ša Nabû-balaṭ-su-iḫbi apal-šu ša	13 in writing of Nabûbalatsuikbi, the son of
14 Bani-ia apal Ri-šar-tum iṭ-bal	14 Bania, the son of Rishartum, he will bring.
15 Itti-Marduk-balaṭu ni-si-su i-kat-lul	15 Ittimardukbalatu his bidding has fulfilled.
16 Ša-an-na-a u Ku-up-pu-ut-tum a-na	16 Shânnâ and Kûppûttum for
17 ši-da-tum ul i-šar-ra-ku a-na kaspi	17 a present not will he present (or) for money
18 ul i-nam-di-nu Ša-an-na-a u [Ri]-šar-tum	18 not will he sell. Shânnâ and Rishartum
19 Itti-marduk-balaṭu ki-i u-tir ša ri-ḫi-ti	19 Ittimardukbalatu, when he returns what remainder (there is),
20 Bîl-iddin u Ni-lat-tum ummi-šu it-ta-din	20 (to) Beliddin and Nilattum, his mother, he will give.
21 Ni-lat-tum pu-ut Ša-an-na-a u	21 Nilattum the receipt (concerning) Shânnâ and
22 Ku-up-pu-ut-tum na-ša-a-tum	22 Kûppûttum will bring.
23 amîlu mu-kin-nu Bîl-di-ḫir apal-šu ša	23 Witnesses: Beldihir, the son of
24 apal Nab-iḫ-bi Ardî-ia apal-šu ša Itti-.....	24 the son of Nabikbi; Ardîa, the son of Itti.....,
25 apal amîlu šakânu Iddin-Nabû apal-šu ša Šal-a apal	25 the son of the overseer; Iddinnabû, the son of Sala, the son of
26 Itti-Nabû-balaṭu amîlu dupsar apal-šu ša Marduk-iddin	26 Ittinabûbalatu, the scribe, the son of Mardukiddin,
27 apal Bîl-i-ṭi-ru	27 the son of Beleteru.
28 Babilu arah Nisannu ûmu 20 kam	28 Babylon, in the month Nisan, on the 20th day,
29 šattu 14 kam Nabû-na'id	29 in the 14th year of Nabûna'id,
30 šar Babili	30 King of Babylon.

NOTES.

1. a-mî-lut-tum and gallu are used interchangeably. — 4. The determinative ilu "god" is omitted before Nîrgal. — 5. The space in the word i-pu—šu denotes an erasure by the scribe on the tablet. "And" must be supplied at the end of the line, as Rišartum and Nilattum were two different women. — 8. pi-ša-an-na-a "equal;" compare the Hebrew פפפ "to divide," hence "to divide into equal parts," then, "equal." pi-ša-an-na in Strass. Nabn. 186, 5; 213, 2; 1029, 7 is undoubtedly the same word. — 11. Notice

how peculiarly *id-din* is written. The horizontal wedge has the value of *nadânu*, and the three slanting wedges must here be taken as the phonetic complement *din*: giving us as the complete word the form *iddin*. — 13. *ša-ta-ra* I would take here as an adverbial accusative, or as an accusative of specification. Compare *שטר* and *سطر*. — 14. *iṭ-bal*. Ifteal of *abâlu*. — 15. *ni-si-su*. Perhaps this might be a secondary form of *našûtu* “bidding” from *našû*. That the *š* should go over into *s* would not be a strange thing in colloquial language. However, I offer this only as a suggestion. — 17. *ši-da-tum* I would connect with *šidû* “tribute,” cf. Sanh. II, 55. It fits especially well with *i-šar-ra-ku*, from *šarâku* “to give, present,” though the former is spelled with *k* and the latter with *ḳ*. — 18. *Ri-šar-tum*. *Ri* is omitted by the scribe by mistake; also the two combined vertical wedges at the end of the sign *tir* in line 19. — 20. *ana* must be supplied at the beginning of this line. — 24. *Nab-iḳ-bi*, a contracted form of *Nabû-ikbi*. It is strange that the scribe has not recognized this and written the god's name with the determinative. I consider this a good example of how the Assyrian proper names were read. I believe that *Nabû* in proper names was read as it is here, and not, as in other cases, we are accustomed to transcribe it. But as Assyrian is a written and not a spoken language for us, we must transcribe the signs as they stand. — 28. The usual sign *din* is omitted before *Babilu*. — 29. Dated in the year 541 B. C., as the preceding tablet.

The sense of the tablet is briefly the following. *Ittimardukbalatu* has been commissioned by *Nabubalatsuikbi* to acquire for him the three female slaves *Shanna*, *Kupputtum*, and *Tablutu*. *Rishartum* and *Nilattum* and *Beliddin*, who seem to have had some interest in the slave *Kupputtum*, hereby signify their assent to the sale. But *Ittimardukbalatu* is first required to show on what authority he purchases the slaves. He therefore leaves *Tablutu* and *Shanna* behind him as security, and deposits the money in order to bind the bargain, and goes to obtain a tablet from *Nabubalatsuikbi*, giving him authority to purchase the slaves. Probably *Ittimardukbalatu* was no responsible person, hence this demand was made. He is also required by the sellers neither to present the slaves to anybody, nor to sell them. The latter seem to have had a kind heart, for this condition was made, evidently, in order to protect the slaves from ever obtaining an unkind and cruel master. *Ittimardukbalatu*, when he returns the “change” to his employer, will finally hand over the purchase money to *Beliddin* and his mother, and will receive from the latter a receipt for two of the slaves. About the final disposal of the third slave, the want of room prevented the scribe from giving us any information. We are therefore compelled to wait for another tablet on this subject.

NO. 30.

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Tablet of a light maroon color, $1\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The signs are blurred and difficult to decipher. The left side is not inscribed. In the first line of the reverse there is a large hole, which destroys the lower part (the vertical wedge) of the sign *tar*.

<i>Transliteration.</i>	<i>Translation.</i>
1 10 <i>tu</i> kaspi na-aš-ut-ti	1 10 shekels of money, the bidding
2 ša Nûr-i-a apal-šu ša Bîl-iķi-ša	2 of Nûrea, the son of Belikîsha,
3 apal amîlu šangu ilu Na-na Nabû-irîš	3 the son of the priest of Nana; Nabûeresh,
4 apal-šu ša Šil-la-a apal Man-di-di	4 the son of Sillâ, the son of Mandidi;
5 u Bîl-šu-nu apal-šu ša Bîl-iķi-ša	5 and Belshunu, the son of Belikîsha,
6 apal amîlu šangu ilu Na-na ina kâtâ	6 the son of the priest of Nana, from the hands of
7 U-ka-ga-tu-ra-šad	7 Ukagaturashad
8 ma-ĥi-ir i-lat	8 have received; in addition
9 $1\frac{1}{3}$ 4 <i>tu</i> kaspi ina gim-ru	9 $4\frac{1}{3}$ shekels of money in vegetables (she paid ?).
10 amîlu mu-kin-nu ilu Daînu-zir-ibni	10 Witnesses: Daînuziribni,
11 apal-šu ša Ab-la-a apal Îpî-iš-ilu	11 the son of Ablâ, the son of Epêshilu;
12 La-di-pi apal-šu ša Di-na-a	12 Ladipi, the son of Dinâ,
13 u amîlu dupsar Nabû-irîš	13 and the scribe Nabûeresh,
14 apal-šu ša Šil-la-a apal Man-di-di	14 the son of Sillâ, the son of Mandidi.
15 Babilu araĥ Simanu	15 Babylon, in the month Siman,
16 ûmu 18 kam šattu 14 kam	16 on the 18th day, in the 14th year of
17 Nabû-na'id šar Babili	17 Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.

NOTES.

8. *ma-ĥi-ir* is the singular; we would expect the plural. *i-lat*: see note to 13, 11. — 9. *gim-ru*: see Tallqvist p. 61. The latter takes it to be the name of some produce mentioned together with grain and vegetables. — 10. *ilu Daînu-zir-ibni*. The fourth sign of the name is *tar*; in Brûnnow's Classified List (No. 9541) the reading is not given. The above is only tentative. — 12. The first sign is evidently a mistake on the part of the scribe. The sense requires that only the vertical wedge should stand here. The wedge crossing it is out of place. The family name of the last witness is omitted. — 16. Dated in the year 541 B. C., as the two preceding tablets.

Ukagaturashad had embarked in the grocery business. She had received a commission from Nurea, Nabutum, and Belshunu to furnish 10 shekels worth of groceries as well as $4\frac{1}{3}$ shekels worth of vegetables. She acquitted herself of this commission, and obtained this tablet as a receipt.

NO. 31.

FRONT.

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Tablet of a light fawn color, 1¼ x 2 inches. The signs are very small and, in some places, indistinctly made. The writing is divided into three parts: First, the obverse, giving the subject mat-

ter of the tablet, with a large space below, which extends to the top of the reverse. Secondly, one and one-third lines on the upper part of the reverse, which contain the name and parentage of but one witness. Below this there is again a large space. Finally, four lines containing the name of the scribe and the date. This careful division of the text shows that the scribe must have been a painstaking man.

None of the sides is written upon. The right hand upper corner of the obverse is broken off, otherwise the tablet would be complete.

<i>Transliteration.</i>	<i>Translation.</i>
1 u.an.tim ša i-piš-ša duppu ša Itti-Marduk-[balaṭu]	1 The receipt which is made out (namely) the tablet, which Ittimardukbalatu,
2 apal-šu ša Nabû-aḥi-iddin apal Ī-gi-bi u [Kal-ba-a]	2 the son of Nabûahîddin, the son of Egibi, and Kalbâ,
3 apal-šu ša Nabû-aḥi-iddin apal Ī-gi-bi i-pu-šu	3 the son of Nabûahîddin, the son of Egibi, made.
4 Kal-ba-a šatta ili 10 ṭu kaspi a-na	4 Kalbâ every year about 10 shekels of money to
5 Itti-Marduk-balaṭu ul-ti-la u 4 1/2 ṭu kaspi	5 Ittimardukbalatu will pay, and 4½ shekels of money,
6 ri-ḥ-tum Kal-ba-a a-na Itti-Marduk-balaṭu	6 the remainder, Kalbâ unto Ittimardukbalatu
7 it-ta-din ištî-in ta.a.an ša-ṭa-ru il-ti-ḫu-u	7 will give. One document they took.
8 amīlu mu-kin-nu Iddin-Nabû apal-šu ša Iḫi-ša-apla	8 Witness: Iddinnabû, the son of Ikishapla,
9 apal Bîl-ibni	9 the son of Belibni.
10 Itti-Nabû-balaṭu amīlu dupsar apal-šu ša Marduk-ban-zîr	10 Ittinabûbalatu, the scribe, the son of Mardukbanzir,
11 apal Bîl-iṭîr alû Bit-šar-i irṣitu	11 the son of Beleter. In the city Bitshare,
12 araḥ Dûzu ûmu 23 kam šattu 16 kam	12 in the month Dûzu, on the 23rd day, in the 16th year of
13 Nabû-na'id šar mat Babili	13 Nabûna'id, King of Babylon.

NOTES.

4. šatta. Note the insertion of an a between the signs an and na. All four signs must be read as an ideogram. — 5. ul-ti-la for uštîla : Ifteal of ilu. — 7. il-ti-ḫu-u : Ifteal of liḫu. — 8. As a general rule two or more witnesses were required for every legal action ; here only one is mentioned. The scribe, however, can be considered the second. — 12. Dated in the year 539 B. C.

Two brothers, Kalba and Ittimardukbalatu, enter into an agreement concerning the disposal of certain funds, perhaps left to them by their deceased father. Kalba seems to possess a generous heart, for he promises his brother a yearly support of 10 shekels, besides giving him the remainder left over from the money inherited from his father.



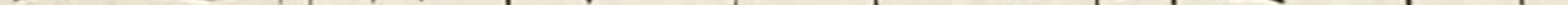
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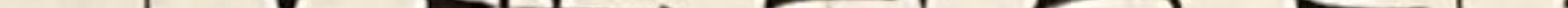
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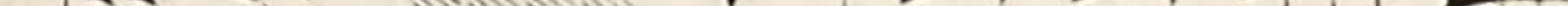
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10 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 10

11 一四一五二三四

REVERSE.

12 小治政の進歩と退歩

13 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇



Tablet light brown, beautifully glazed. The obverse is very much effaced by cracks and breaks, but the reverse is perfect $1\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The signs are beautifully made. Line 4 is prolonged over the right edge. The king's name in the last line is very plain.

1 30 <i>biltum kaspi ša Šamaš ina ili ina</i> <i>pân Šum-iddin</i>	1 Thirty talents of money, belonging to Shamash, to be received of Shumiddin,
2 <i>Marduk-musallim Šar-a-ni-Mar-duk-</i> <i>apal Kir-ri-i-ma</i>	2 Mardukmusallim, Sharrānimarduk- apal, Kirrēma, (and)
3 <i>Nabû-musallim a-ki-i-ma a-na 1 ma-na</i> <i>šinî</i>	3 Nabûmusallim. Accordingly, for one-mana sheep
4 <i>a-na Šamaš i-na arah Ululu i-nam-di-</i> <i>nu išti-in pu-ut ša-ni-i na-šu-u</i>	4 to Shamash in the month Ululu they will give. One for the other is security.
5 <i>ki-i ina arah Ululu lâ id-dan-nu šinî</i>	5 If in the month Ululu they will not give (them), the sheep
6 <i>u ta-lit-tu i-nam-di-nu</i>	6 and the young (?) they will give.
7 <i>ina manzazu Bil-îpu-uš (amîlu)</i> <i>daînu</i>	7 In the presence of Belepûsh, the judge
8 <i>Na'id-Marduk (amîlu) šangu la</i> <i>bi</i>	8 Na'idmarduk, the priest
9 <i>Bil-irîš [apal-šu] ša Na-na-u-ni-li</i>	9 Belerêsh, the son of Nanaunili;
10 <i>Nabû-gal-lim apal Ípî-iš-ilu</i>	10 Nabûgallim, the son of Epêshilu;
11 <i>Arad-ilu apal Rab-diš-bani-i</i>	11 Aradilu, the son of Rabdishbanê;
12 <i>u (amîlu) dupsar Nabû-îtir-napšâti</i> <i>Nippuru</i>	12 and the scribe Nabûetêrnaphshâti. Nippur,
13 <i>ûmu 13 kam šattu riš šarrûtu</i>	13 on the 13th day, in the accession year of
14 <i>Sin-šum-lîšir šar (mat) Aššur(ki)</i>	14 Sinshumlîshir, King of Assyria.

Thirty talents of money are due the god Shamash, or rather his temple at Nippur (Niffer). On the strength of this the six persons mentioned in lines 1, 2, and 3, are to pay tithes. They are to present the god in the month Ululu (September) with sheep, to the value of one mana. If they fail to bring the tithe in the stipulated time, they are to give the sheep and their increase, probably at a time when the priests become tired of waiting.

This is the only tablet of the collection dated in the reign of a king of Assyria. As a king of this name is as yet unknown to me, I should prefer to call him one of Asurbani-pal's successors, about whom there is still much to be learned.

NO. 2.

OBVERSE.

[illegible]

2 一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十 十一 十二 十三 十四 十五 十六 十七 十八 十九 二十 二十一 二十二 二十三 二十四 二十五 二十六 二十七 二十八 二十九 三十 三十一 三十二 三十三 三十四 三十五 三十六 三十七 三十八 三十九 四十 四十一 四十二 四十三 四十四 四十五 四十六 四十七 四十八 四十九 五十 五十一 五十二 五十三 五十四 五十五 五十六 五十七 五十八 五十九 六十 六十一 六十二 六十三 六十四 六十五 六十六 六十七 六十八 六十九 七十 七十一 七十二 七十三 七十四 七十五 七十六 七十七 七十八 七十九 八十 八十一 八十二 八十三 八十四 八十五 八十六 八十七 八十八 八十九 九十 九十一 九十二 九十三 九十四 九十五 九十六 九十七 九十八 九十九 一百

3 

△ 水 田 △ 田 田 田 田 田 田 △ 田 田 △ 田 田

[illegible]

6 | 𠂇 | 𠂇 | 𠂇 | 𠂇 | 𠂇 | 𠂇

REVERSE.

一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十

8 小 大 一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九

[illegible]

10

11 松山館

Tablet yellow, $1\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches. In perfect state of preservation. The signs are large and well made. The upper edge and also the left edge are without writing; the right edge contains a few signs of prolonged lines. Below line 3 there is a line separating the first three lines, as indicated above, from the rest of the tablet.

1 1 *ma-na* $\frac{1}{3}$ *šiḫlu* 6 *šiḫlu* *kašpi* ša *Šu-la-a*

2 ina ili Bîl-ahî-ir-ba

3 *hu-bu-tu-ut-tum*

1 One mana, one-third shekel and six
shekels of money, which Shulā

2 is to receive from Belahîrba

3 as advance.

4 (amîtu) nu-kin-nu Kā-ši-ru mâr (amîlu) rî'u	4 Witnesses: Kasiru, the son of the shepherd;
5 Nabû-ahî-šul-lim mâr Im-bu-ši-ia	5 Nabûahishullim, the son of Imbushia;
6 Bîl-iddin mâr Ir-a-nu	6 Beliddin, the son of Iranu;
7 Bîl-ki-šir mâr Í-gi-bi	7 Belkishir, the son of Egibi;
8 u Bîl-ka-šir alû Hî-mi-ri	8 and Belkasir. At the city Himeri,
6 arah Šabatu [ûmu] 25 kam šattu 12 kam	9 in the month Shabatu, on the 25th day, in the 12th year,
10 šattu 12 kam Šamaš-šum-ukin-na	10 in the 12th year of Shamashshum- ukin,
11 šar Babilî(ki)	11 King of Babylon.

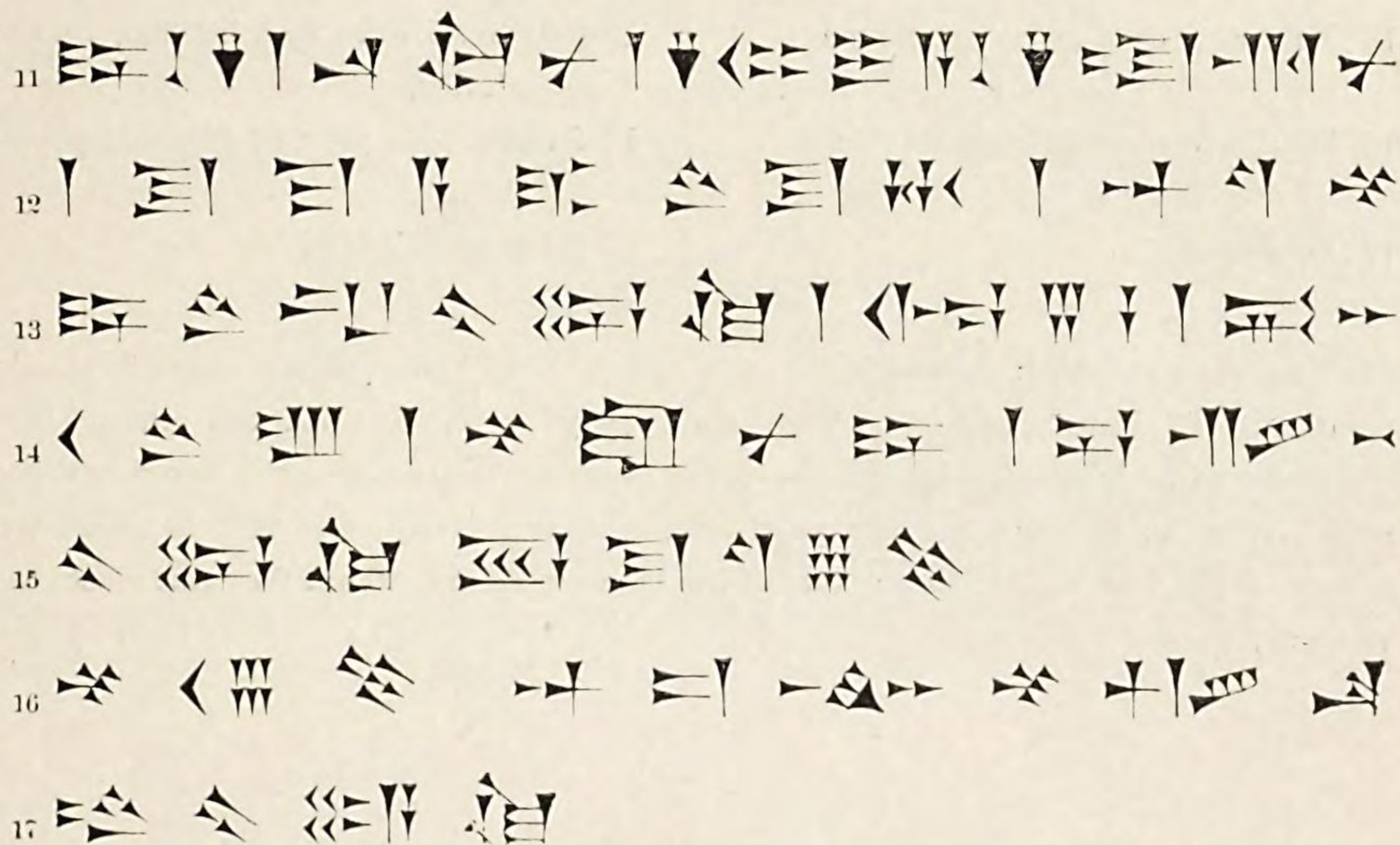
Shulâ, has advanced Belahirba 1 mana and 6½ shekels, and this tablet merely records that fact without stating when the money is to be returned, or what interest, if any, is to be paid.

NO. 3.

OBVERSE.

1	A K&K V A A-
2	< A&K&K A&K A&K&K A- A A&K A
3	A- A&K A&K A&K
4	A&K A&K A- A&K < A- A&K A&K
5	A&K A&K A A A V A&K V A&K A- A&K
6	A&K&K A A A&K A&K A A&K A&K A- A
7	V A&K A&K A&K V A&K A&K A&K A&K
8	K&K&K A&K A&K A&K
9	A&K A&K A&K A
10	A&K V A&K A&K K&K A&K A&K A&K

REVERSE.



Tablet brown, mottled with black spots; $1\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The obverse is flat, while the reverse curves outward, so that the tablet is one inch thick at the middle. Perfectly preserved. The signs are large and well made. There is a large space at the end not used, and the left edge is also without writing.

- 1 3 ma-na kaspi ša Tu-Šu-la-a
- 2 u Nabû-ga-mil ina ili Aššur-dan-nu
- 3 Ai-bu-u Ba-tu-ul
- 4 I-gi-gi Nîrgal-ai u Ši-i-[gu-a]
- 5 ultu ûmu 1 kam ša araḥ Dûzu ša
araḥ.a.an 1 šiklu
- 6 ina ili-šu-nu i-rab-bi išti-in pu-ut
- 7 ša-ni-i na-šu-u ša im-mar-ru
- 8 kaspu i-mah-ḥar
- 9 (amîlu) mu-keîn-nu Ir-ba
- 10 mâr-šu ša Tik-ra-ḥa-ma Du-um-ḫu
- 11 mâr-šu ša Ka-di-nu Ša-mi-i apal-šu ša
Ad-ri-nu
- 12 Su-la-a mâr (amîlu) bâ'iru Šamaš-
iddin
- 13 mâr (amîlu) šangu Babili(ki) Dumḫi-ia
apal Ga-ḥal

- 1 Three mana of money which Tu, Shulâ,
- 2 and Nabûgamil are to receive from Ashshurdannu,
- 3 Aibû, Batûl,
- 4 Igigi, Nergalai, and Shêgua.
- 5 From the first day of the month Dûzu on, every month one shekel
- 6 against them shall increase. One is security for
- 7 the other. Whom they will find,
- 8 he shall receive the money.
- 9 Witnesses: Irba,
- 10 the son of Tikrahama; Dumku,
- 11 the son of Kadinu; Shamî, the son of Adrinu;
- 12 Shulâ, the son of the fisherman; Shamashiddin,
- 13 the son of the priest of Babylon; Dumkiâ, the son of Gahal;

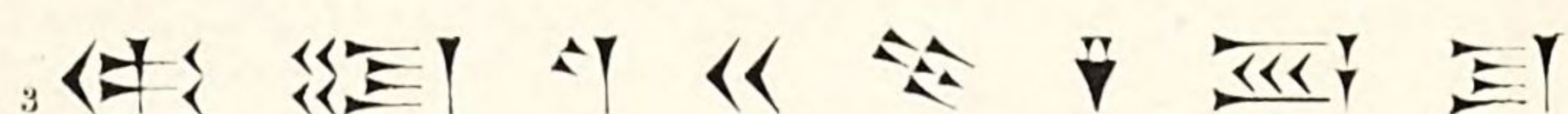
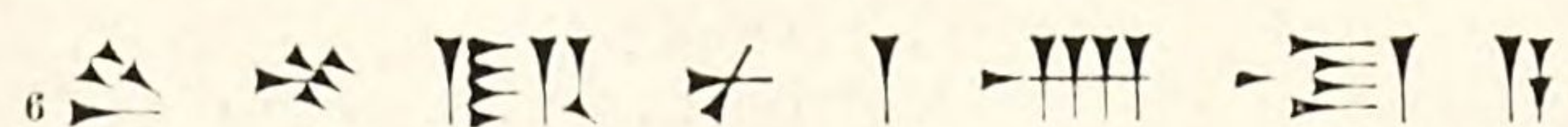
Rev-2u

14 <i>u (amûlu) dupsar Mu-ra-nu mâr Ī-gi-bi</i>	14 and the scribe, Muranu, the son of Egibi.
15 <i>Babîlu(ki) arah Dûzu îmu 9 kam</i>	15 Babylon, in the month Dûzu, on the 9th day,
16 <i>šattu 16 kam Šamaš-šum-ukin-na</i>	16 in the 16th year of Shamashshum-ukin,
17 <i>šar Babîli(ki)</i>	17 King of Babylon.

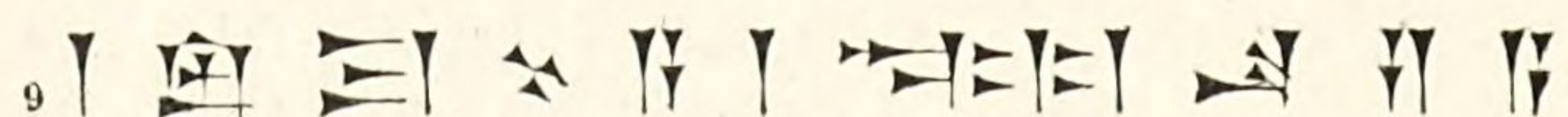
The three persons named in lines 1 and 2, have loaned three mana to the six mentioned in lines 3 and 4. They are to pay no interest till the month Dûzu (July) arrives. Thereafter they must pay the very moderate interest of one shekel per month, that is, $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent per year. If, however, the debtors wish to return the money, they may pay it to any one of the three creditors, whom they can most conveniently reach.

NO. 4.

OBVERSE.

1 
2 
3 
4 
5 
6 
7 

REVERSE.

8 
9 

10 

11 

12 

13 

Tablet yellow; $1\frac{3}{8} \times 2$ inches. The signs are very indistinct, as if the stylus used was dull or had been pressed into the clay lightly. The two names at the beginning of lines 8 and 9 are but tentative readings, as they are partially covered with a hard flinty substance. The edges are not written upon. A large space is left between lines 9 and 10.

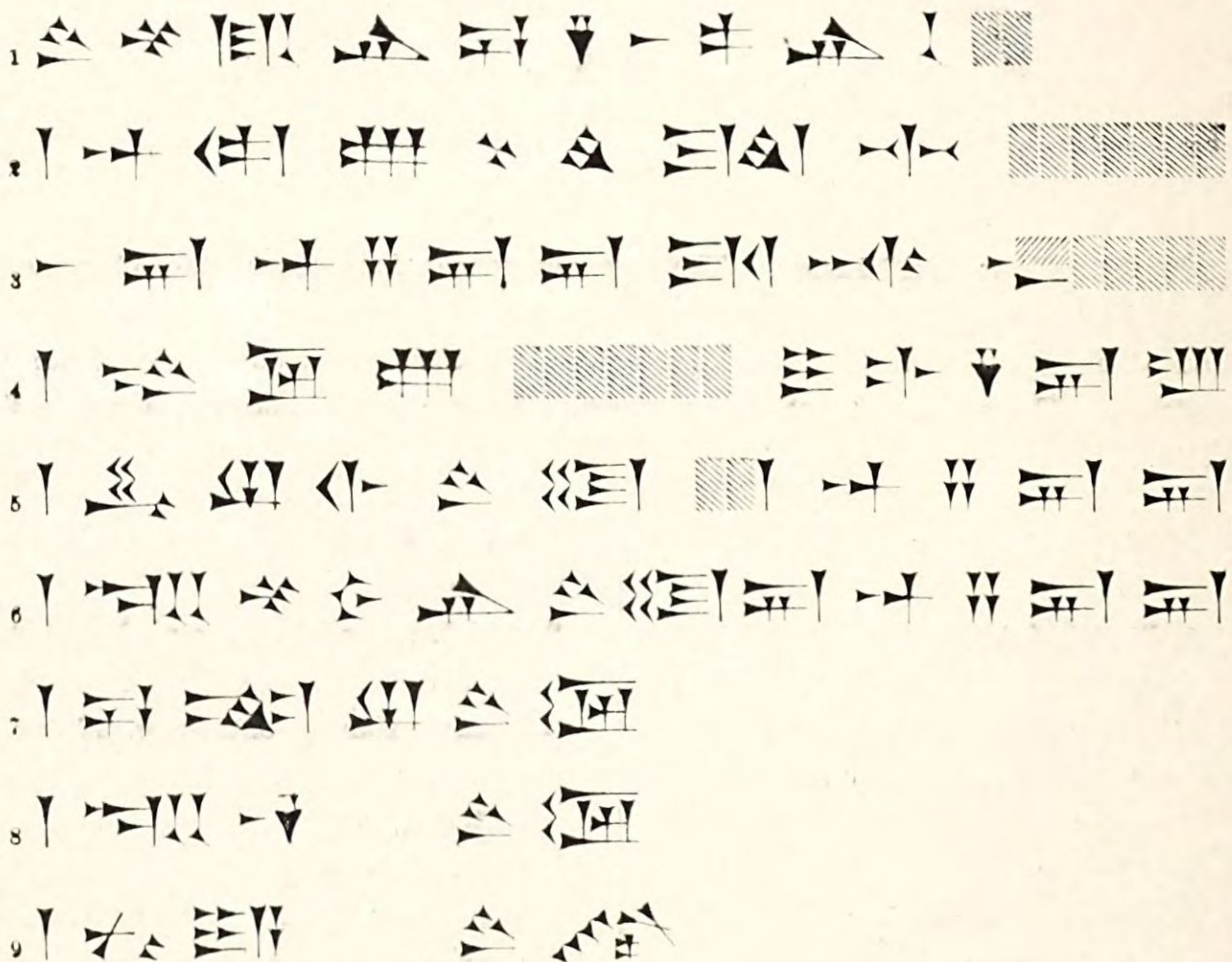
- 1 ½ šikḫu kaspi ni-is-ḫu
- 2 ša ūli Nabû-bîl-ilâni
- 3 ul-tu ūmu 20 kam ša arah Dûzu
- 4 a-šar Nabû-šum-išku-un ina pân a-
mur-a
- 5 u-tir li-it-ṭir
- 6 (amîlu) mu-kin-nu Šil-la-a
- 7 mâr ša Nabû-na-ai
- 8 Tab-bi-ūt apal Sin-keur-u-nu
- 9 Lu-ba-laṭ apal Nabû-na-ai
- 10 u (amîlu) dupsar Šamaš-u-ši-zib
- 11 Babilu(ki) arah Dûzu ūmu 20 kam
- 12 šallu 16 kam Šamaš-šum-ukin
- 13 šar Babilu(ki)

1 One-third shekel of money, the re-
vocation,
2 which (took place) against Nabûbel-
ilâni,
3 from the 20th day of the month Dûzu,
4 wherever Nabûshumishkun will be
found,
5 the remainder he will verily return.
6 Witnesses: Sillâ,
7 the son of Nabûnâai;
8 Tabêt, the son of Sinkurunu;
9 Lubalat, the son of Nabûnâai;
10 and the scribe Shamashushezib.
11 Babylon, in the month Dûzu, on
the 20th day,
12 in the 16th year of Shamashshum-
ukin,
13 King of Babylon.

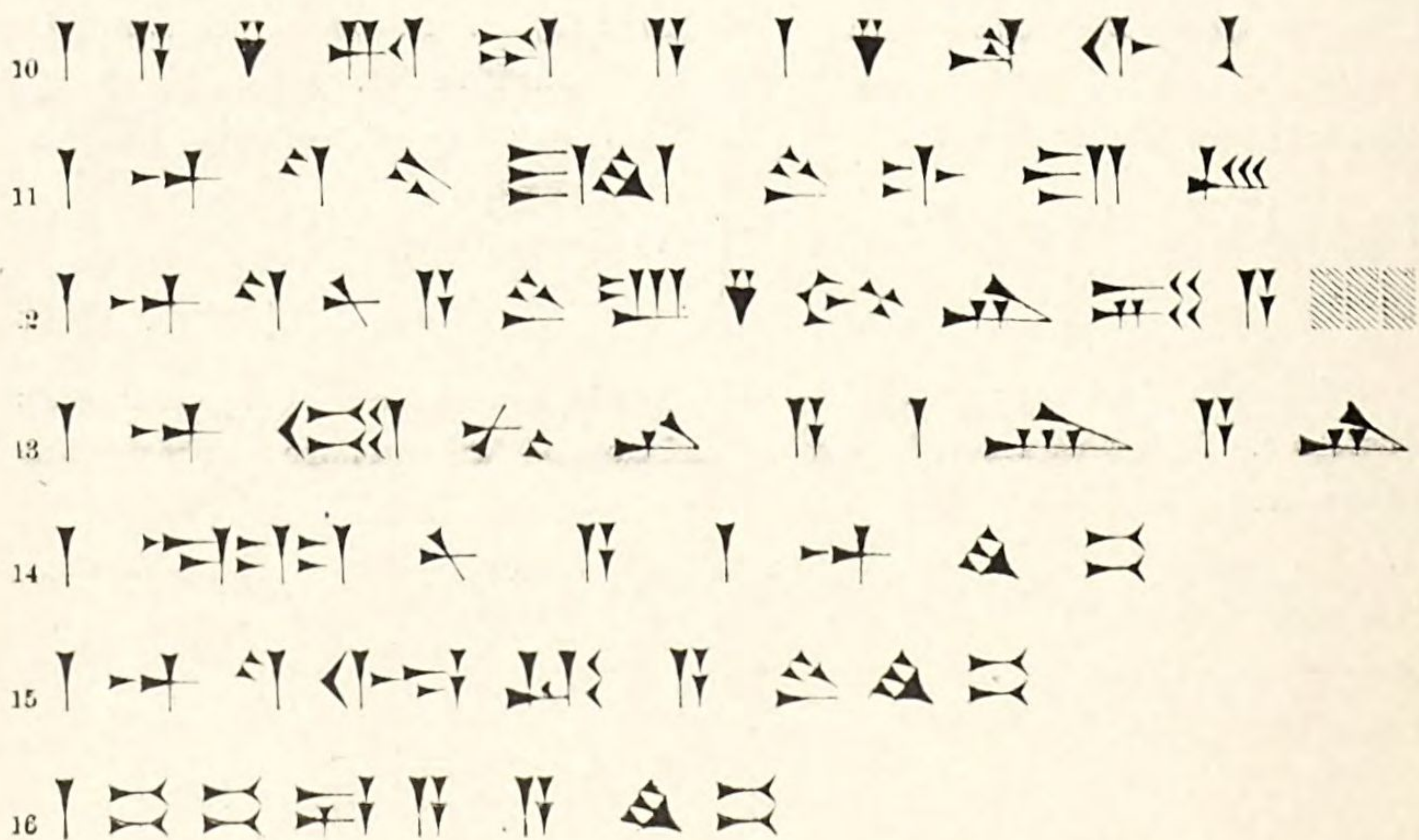
Nabûbelilâni had been excluded by Nabûshumishkun from a certain portion of his inheritance. Now this action is revoked and Nabûbelilâni can hope to inherit all he had expected.

NO. 5.

OBVERSE.



REVERSE.





Tablet brown shading to black; $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The upper right hand corner of the obverse is destroyed, and the obverse is badly damaged throughout by the crumbling off of the clay. The reverse is almost perfect, a few easily supplied signs at the end of lines 17 and 18 being broken off. The signs are very plain. There is no writing on the left edge.

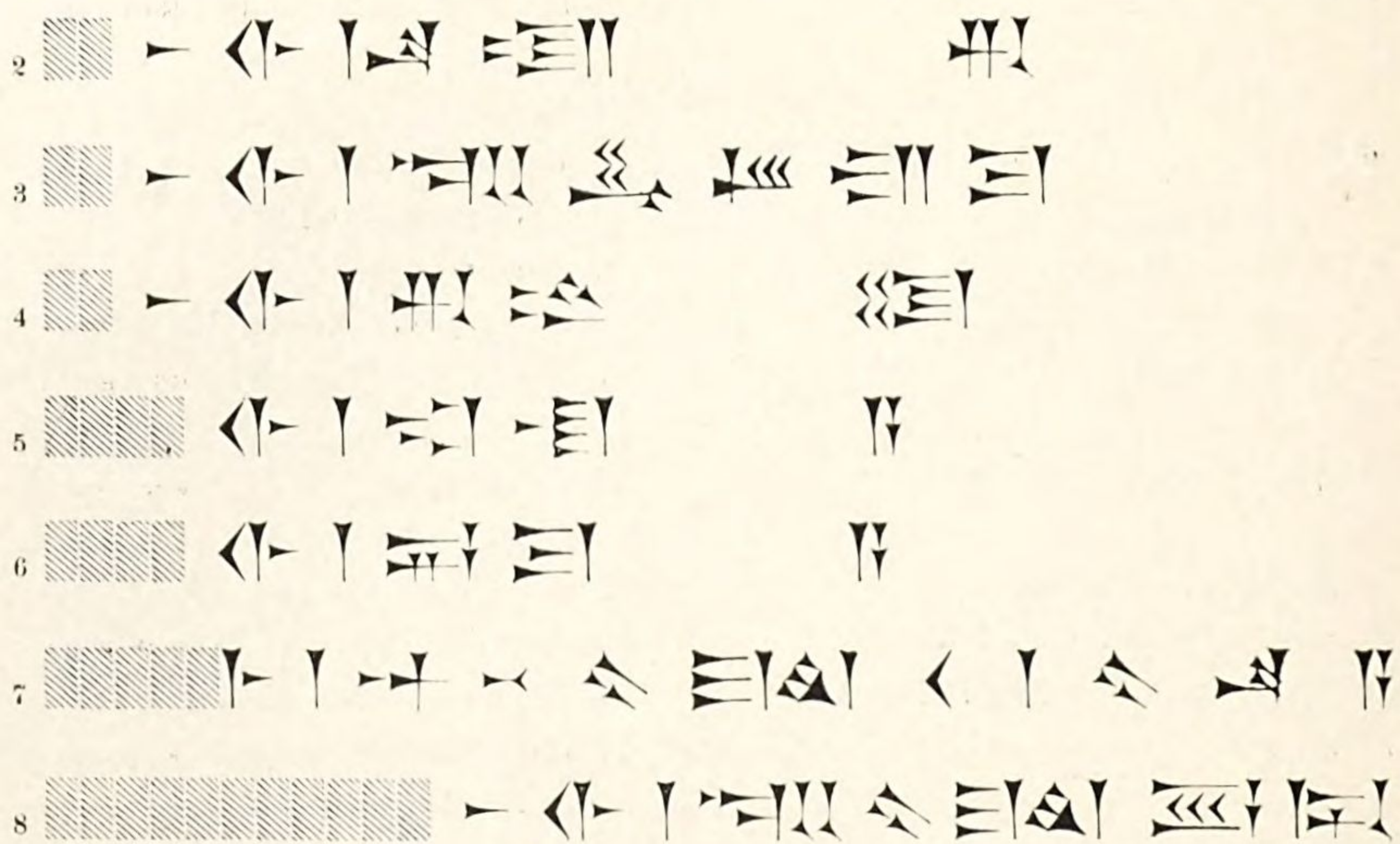
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 (amīlu) mu-kin-ni-i ša ina pa-ni-šu-
[nu] | 1 These are the witnesses according to
whose testimony |
| 2 Nergal-u-šat-ḫi it-ti | 2 Nergalushathi with..... |
| 3 ina bīt (ilu) Ša-bit-bit ta-bal-[la-aṭ] | 3 in the temple of the god Sabitbit
lived. |
| 4 Šar-lu-u- i-pi-ša <i>Ī.DUP</i> | 4 Sharlū..... |
| 5 Uṣur-ru-ši (amīlu) TU [bīti] (ilu) Ša-
bit-bit | 5 Usurrushi, the.....of the temple
of the god Sabitbit; |
| 6 Bīl-mu-šal-ni (amīlu) TU bīti (ilu) Ša-
bit-bit | 6 Belmushalni, the of the
temple of the god Sabitbit; |
| 7 Ī-ti-ru (amīlu) TU bīti (ilu) Ša-bit-bit | 7 Etêru, the.....of the temple of
the god Sabitbit; |
| 8 Bīl-ī-ti-ru (amīlu) TU bīti (ilu) Ša-bit-bit | 8 Beletêr, the.....of the temple of
the god Sabitbit; |
| 9 Zir-ia (amīlu) zammuru | 9 Ziria, the singer; |
| 10 A-ša-ri-du apal Ša-na-ši-šu | 10 Asharidu, the son of Shanashishu; |
| 11 Šamaš-uballi-it (amīlu) <i>PL.IR.MĪŠ</i> | 11 Shamashuballit, the.....; |
| 12 Šamaš-uṣur (amīlu) šangu ša Amat-ni-
gab-a[(ki)] | 12 Shamashusur, the priest of the city (?)
Amatnigaba; |
| 13 Marduk-zir-ibni apal Ir-a-ni | 13 Mardukziribni, the son of Irani; |
| 14 Nabû-uṣur apal Aššur-itmi | 14 Nabûsur, the son of Ashshuritmi; |
| 15 Šamaš-mudammī-il; apal (amīlu)
<i>HI.BI</i> | 15 Shamashmudammik, the son of
the....; |
| 16 Bī-bi-i-a apal (amīlu) <i>HI.BI</i> | 16 Bibêa, the son of the..... |
| 17 araḫ Tašritu ūmu 17 kam šattu 13
k[am] | 17 In the month Tashritu, on the 17th
day, in the 13th year of |
| 18 Kan-ta-la-mu šar Ba[bili(ki)] | 18 Kineladanos, King of Babylon. |

This tablet is evidently a document prepared for use in some suit. It gives the names of the witnesses who could testify that Nergalushathi and another person, whose name is contained in the break at the end of line 2, had lived together in the temple of the god Sabitbit for a certain time. What the two words at the end of line 4 mean, I am at loss to say, as the meaning of *Ī. DUP* is not known.

The name of the king, Kineladanos, has been frequently identified with Assurbanipal, and many Assyriologists argue that the latter, after the overthrow of his brother Shamashshumukin, ruled over Babylon in person, assuming this obscure name Kineladanos. But this seems impossible. We cannot understand how an illustrious Assyrian king should lay aside that illustrious name and assume an insignificant and unknown one. Kineladanos is most likely the predecessor of Nabopolassar on the throne of Babylon.

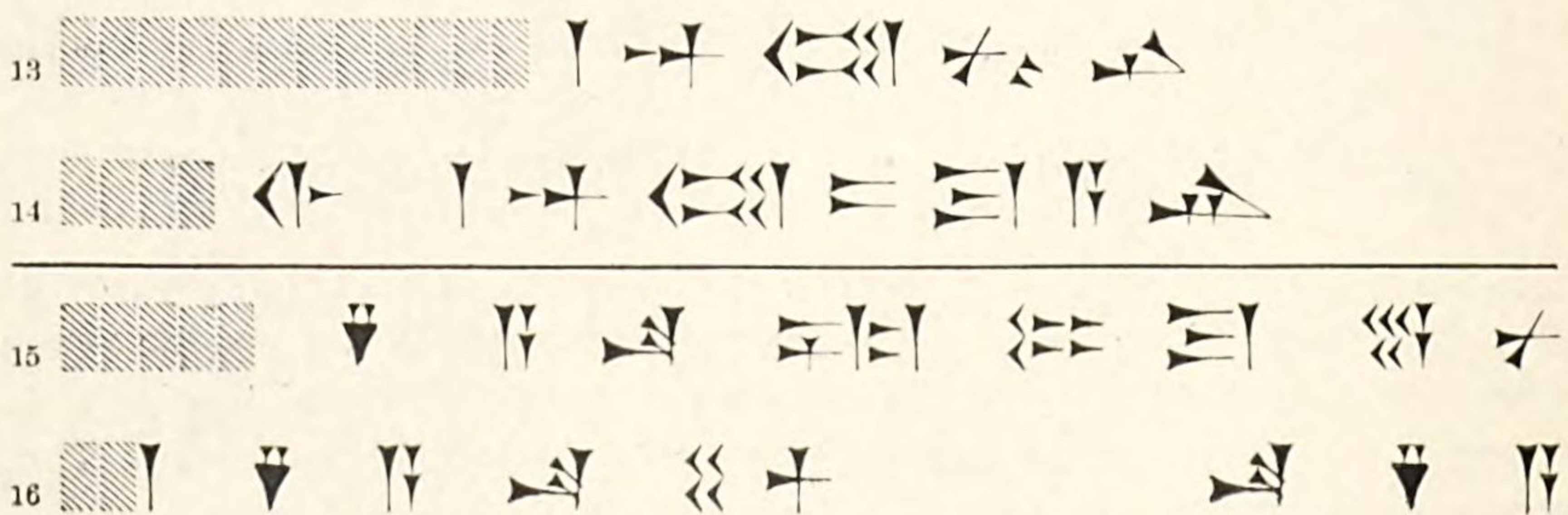
NO. 6.

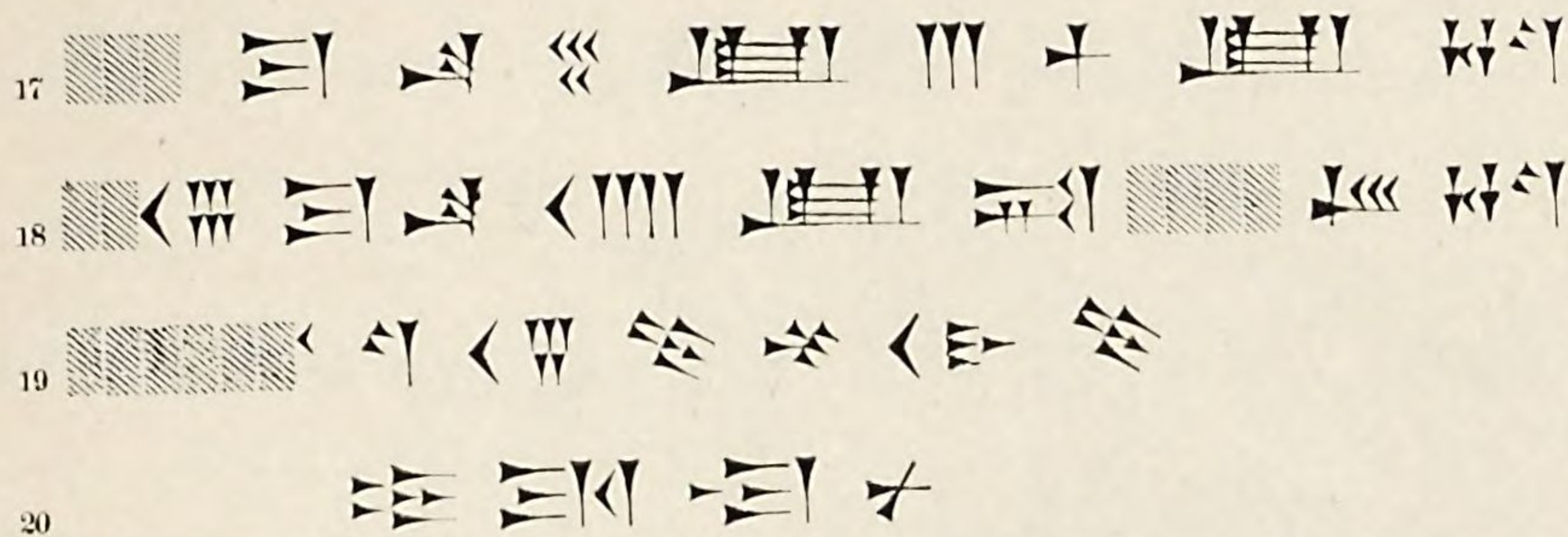
OBVERSE.



About two lines on the obverse, and two on the reverse are broken off.

REVERSE.





Tablet light brown; $1\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ inches. A fragment. The lower and left portions are completely destroyed, as well as line 1. The signs have also suffered considerably. Line 4 seems to have been erased.

2	 <i>ina pân Na-ši-ri</i>	2	 from Nasiri;
3	 <i>ina pân Bîl-ahî-ir-ba</i>	3	 from Belahîrba;
4	 <i>ina pân Ri-šar-tu</i>	4	 from Rishartu;
5	 [<i>ina</i>] <i>pân Šu-la-a</i>	5	 from Shulâ;
6	 [<i>ina</i>] <i>pân Kal-ba-a</i>	6	 from Kalbâ;
7	 [<i>ina p</i>] <i>ân Bîl-uballi-it u Dir-na-a</i>	7	 from Beluballit and Dinnâ;
8	 <i>ina pân Bîl-uballi-it arah Ululu</i>	8	 from Beluballit; in the month Ululu (they will pay).

Lines 9—12 are destroyed.

13	 [<i>ina pân</i>] <i>Marduk-zir-ibni</i>	13	 from Mardukziribni;
14	 [<i>ina</i>] <i>pân Marduk-tab-ba-a-ni</i>	14	 from Marduktabbâni.
15	 <i>ša a-na sulûpu iddin-nu</i>	15	 which for dates were given;
16	 <i>ša a-na ŠĪ.BAR na-ša-a</i>	16	 which for grain were brought;
17	 <i>ma-na 50 šiklu 3½ šiklu kaspi</i>	17	 mana 53½ shekels of money;
18	 [<i>u</i>] <i>16 ma-na 14 šiklu ta.[a.an]. mîš kaspi</i>	18	and 16 mana 14 shekels each of money.
19	 [<i>arah Air</i>] <i>u ûmu 15 kam šattu 14 kam</i>	19	In the month Airu, on the 15th day, in the 14th year of
20	 <i>Kan-ta-la-nu</i>	20	Kineladanos.

The clew to this tablet, the first line, is unfortunately broken off. But it is plain that it contains a list of some objects, which the persons mentioned in lines 2—14 are to pay either as tithes or as taxes. The parts broken off at the beginning of lines 2—17 evidently contained numerals. Line 17 seems to imply that the dates mentioned in line 15 were valued at .. mana 53½ shekels; and the grain, in line 16, according to line 18, at 16 mana, 14 shekels.

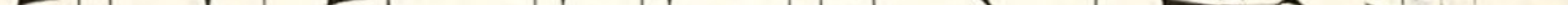
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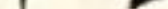
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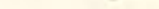
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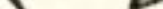
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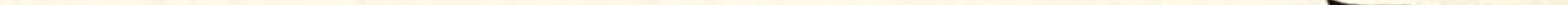

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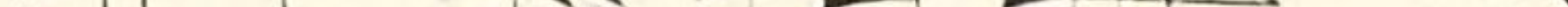
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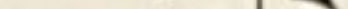
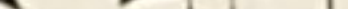
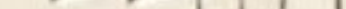
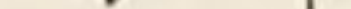
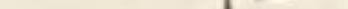
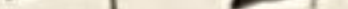
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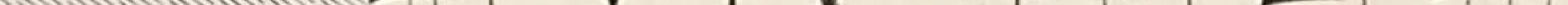
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松山館

Tablet brown; $2\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The lower left hand corner of the obverse is totally broken off, also the upper left hand corner of the reverse is destroyed thus. The tablet is in bad condition, cracks, crumbling off of the clay, and breaks occur throughout. The upper and the left edges are not written upon. Erasures are frequent. A few wedges, numerals, are scattered in the empty space above and below the date on the reverse, not bearing upon the text of the tablet. Line 8 is written small and very closely to line 7, as if explanatory of line 7.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 <i>sulûpu i-mil-tu ša (amîlu) NU.ŠAR.
MÎŠ ša alû Bîl-ik-bî</i></p> <p>2 <i>šattu 8 kam Nabû-apal-ušur šar Babilî
(kî)</i></p> <p>3 <i>46 gur 4 pi sulûpu gam-ru Šapik-zir</i></p> <p>4 <i>[Î].DUP ša Nabû-bul-lit-an-ni ina
bîti iburi i-nam-dîn</i></p> <p>5 <i>15 gur 3 pi Ai-ri u Ahu-lu-mur 10 gur
šiš-šin-na šu ša 2 gur i-ṭir (!)</i></p> <p>6 <i>71 gur 2 pi Nabû-ba-ni 5 gur šiš-šin-
na-šu ša 1 gur i-ṭir-ma</i></p> <p>7 <i>74 gur Nîrgal-musallim 9 gur ša 2 gur</i></p> <p>8 <i>I.DUP ša Bîl-u-ir-tu</i></p> <p>9 <i>31 gur Samaš-apal-ušur 5 [gur] ša 1
gur</i></p> <p>10 <i>+ 21 gur Nîrgal-musallim Î.DUP ša
Bû-u-ir-tu 25 gur ša 5 gur</i></p> <p>11 <i>.... gur Bîl-šak-ir 15 gur ša 3 gur i-
ṭir</i></p> <p>12 <i>.... Marduk-šum-ibni Šamaš-šap-ir
16 gur 2 pi ša 3 gur 2 pi</i></p> <p>13 <i>..... u Nîrgal-ibni Î.DUP ša
Nabû-na'id</i></p> <p>14 <i>..-ukin Î.DUP 2 gur ša 3 gur</i></p> <p>15 <i>..... Nabû-zir-ibni</i></p> <p>16 <i>.....-Bîl Î.DUP ša Nabû-ibni-
[zir]</i></p> <p>17 <i>.....-ušur 10 gur ša 2 gur 2 pi</i></p> | <p>1 Dates still on the tree, belonging to
the officers of the city
of Belikbi.</p> <p>2 In the 8th year of Nabopolassar,
King of Babylon.</p> <p>3 46 gur 4 pi perfect dates Shapikzir,
4 as the of Nabûbullitanni,
into the store-houses will give.</p> <p>5 15 gur 3 pi (dates) Airi and Ahulu-
mur, 10 gur of their palm branches
equivalent to 2 gur (dates) they
will give.</p> <p>6 71 gur 2 pi (dates) Nabûbâni, 5 gur
of his palm branches equivalent
to 1 gur (dates) he will give.</p> <p>7 74 gur (dates) Nergalmusallim, 9 gur
(palm branches) equivalent to 2
gur (dates),</p> <p>8 the of Beluirtu, (he will
give).</p> <p>9 31 gur (dates) Shamashapalusur, 5
gur (palm branches) equivalent to
1 gur (dates, he will give).</p> <p>10 + 21 gur (dates) Nergalmusallim, the
..... of Beluirtu, 25 gur (palm
branches) equivalent to 5 gur
(dates, he will give).</p> <p>11 gur (dates) Belshakir, 15 gur
(palm branches) equivalent to 3
gur (dates), he will give.</p> <p>12 Mardukshumibni (and) Shamashsap-
ir, 16 gur 2 pi (palm branches)
equivalent to 3 gur 2 pi (dates,
they will give).</p> <p>13 and Nergalibni, the
of Nabûna'id.</p> <p>14 ukin, the 2 gur
(palm branches) equivalent to 3
gur (dates).</p> <p>15 Nabûziribni.</p> <p>16bel, the of Nabû-
ibnizir.</p> <p>17 usur, 10 gur (palm branches)
equivalent to 2 gur 2 pi (dates).</p> |
|--|--|

18 [Í.D]UP ša Ša-Nabû-šu-u
8 gur ša 2 gur

19 12 gur 2 pi ša 2 gur 2 pi

20 40 gur 2 pi Ai-ri Nabû-šu-zib-an-ni

21 araḥ Ululu ūmu 21 kam šattu 8 kam
Nabû-apal-ušur šar Babilī(ki)

18 the of Shanabūshū,
8 gur (palm branches) equivalent
to 2 gur (dates).

19 12 gur 2 pi (palm branches)
equivalent to 2 gur 2 pi (dates).

20 40 gur 2 pi Airi (and) Nabūshuzib-
anni (will give).

21 In the month Ululu, on the 21st day,
in the 8th year of Nabopolassar,
King of Babylon.

This tablet treats of the taxes that the farmers had to pay to the granary of the city Belikbi. The officials mentioned in line 1, were probably the tax-gatherers. The tablet seems to say that palm branches could be used instead of the fruit in payment of the taxes, and the ratio between the value of the branches and of the fruit is given in several instances. The bad state of preservation in which the tablet now is, and the terse expressions, render the tablet difficult to translate.

NO. 8.

OBVERSE.

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7 𒍪𒍪𒍪 𒍪𒍪𒍪 𒍪𒍪𒍪 𒍪𒍪𒍪 𒍪𒍪𒍪 𒍪𒍪𒍪 𒍪𒍪𒍪

8 𒍪𒍪𒍪 𒍪𒍪𒍪 𒍪𒍪𒍪 𒍪𒍪𒍪 The remainder of the line is erased, the traces correspond to line 11.

5	<i>ina mi-šil ūmu 15 kam arka ūmu ša arah Simanu i-tir</i>	5	in the middle (of the month) on the 15th day after the first day of the month Simanu, paid.
6	75 [pi] <i>Šamaš-iti-ir ina tal-lak ūmu 15 kam arka ūmu</i>	6	75 pi Shamashetêr, at the end of the 15th day after the first day
7	<i>ša arah Nisannu (amīlu) mu-tu i-tir</i>	7	of the month Nisannu (to) the..... man, paid.
8	160 + (This line is erased, the traces correspond to line 11, hence probably misplaced.)		
9	15 [pi] <i>Bil-uballi-it apal (amīlu) pa-ši-ki</i>	9	15 pi Beluballit, the son of the.....,
10	<i>u Balat-su ana ili Kudurru</i>	10	and Balatsu for Kudurru (paid).
11	196 [pi] <i>Nabû-zir-gal-lim</i>	11	196 pi Nabûzirgallim
12	<i>ūmu 15 kam ma-ak-ka-su u šil-li i-tir</i>	12	on the 15th day as taxes and rent(?) paid.
13	<i>napharu 75½ [pi] ili Šamaš-iti-ir</i>	13	Altogether 75½ pi were received from Shamashetêr.
14	5 [gur] <i>ŠĪ.BAR ša Šamaš-iti-ir</i>	14	5 gur of grain, which Shamashetêr
15	<i>ša (amīlu) man-di di ina bīt ili</i>	15	for the measurer in the temple of the god (gave),
16	<i>arah Adaru ūmu 13 kam šattu 8 kam</i>	16	in the month Adaru, on the 13th day, in the 8th year.
17	3 <i>har(?) -ra-šu ša (amīlu) man-di-di</i>	17	3 is the (wages) of the measurer.
18	1 g[ur] <i>ki-is-ki-[ru] ša arah Nisannu</i>	18	1 gur is sustenance for the month Nisannu.
19	19 [pi] <i>Balat-su (amīlu) ri²u Musallim-apla</i>	19	19 pi Balatsu, the shepherd, (and) Musallimapla (paid).
20	35 [pi] <i>i-tir</i>	20	35 pi.....paid.

The purport of this tablet is given in the first three lines. It is a list of the debts or tithes that were paid to the priests and temple servants. All these amounts were paid at various dates, but before the end of the month Nisannu of the 9th year. There Mardukziribni pays in the middle of Simanu of the previous year; Shamashetêr has just 15 days to spare for his 75 pi, and 47 days for his 5 gur. Line 13 seems to be a repetition of line 6, and in the 13th line half of a pi has even been added to Shamashetêr's quota. Lines 17 and 18 give the amounts of grain paid to the measurers for their work and their keep.

NO. 9.

OBVERSE.

1 𐎏𐎎 𐎕 𐎖 𐎗 𐎛𐎍𐎎 𐎛𐎍𐎎 𐎖 𐎕 𐎕

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Tablet gray, very hard, surface glazed; $1\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ inches. The signs are plainly made. Numerous dividing lines separate the various sentences. The upper, lower, and left edges are not written upon. The right edge contains a few signs of prolonged lines.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <i>ŠÍ.BAR</i> ša (amīlu) irriši ša Šamaš | 1 Grain belonging to the gardeners of Shamash, |
| 2 ša ina pāni Marduk-šar-an-ni | 2 which is at the disposal of Marduk-sharanni, |
| 3 (amīlu) bīl piḫāti ša Ra-tar Bīl-ibni | 3 the prefect, which Ratar, Belibni, |
| 4 Šamaš-zir-ikī-ša iš-šu-nu | 4 (and) Shamashzirikisha, brought. |
| 5 582 pi ma-ši-lu | 5 582 measures, the size of a pi, |
| 6 ina 2 ta ilippi ša (amīlu) bīl piḫāti | 6 in two ships, belonging to the prefect, (they brought). |
| 7 ḥarrānu mah-ri-i-tum i-du ul na-din | 7 In the first business transaction he did not pay freight money. |
| 8 $347\frac{1}{2}$ [pi] 12 [ka] a-ka-lu ma-ši-lu | 8 $347\frac{1}{2}$ pi 12 ka, measures of food, |
| 9 ina 1 ilippi ša (amīlu) bīl piḫāti ša pāni-tum | 9 in one ship belonging to the prefect, (they brought); this is at his disposal. |
| 10 ḥarrānu ar-ki-i-tum i-du ul na-din | 10 In the second business transaction he did not pay freight money. |
| 11 435 ma-ši-lu ina ilippi ša A-id-a | 11 435 measures in the ship of Aīda (they brought); |
| 12 439 ina ilippi ša Nabû-iṭir | 12 439 in the ship of Nabûetēr; |
| 13 439 ina ilippi ša Bīl-iddin apal Mu-mi-šu | 13 439 in the ship of Beliddin, the son of Mumeshu; |
| 14 429 ina ilippi ša Bīl-iddin apal Na-šir | 14 429 in the ship of Beliddin, the son of Nasir; |
| 15 439 ina ilippi ša Bīl-šu-nu | 15 439 in the ship of Belshunu; |
| 16 439 ina ilippi ša Iddin-na-nu-nu | 16 439 in the ship of Iddinnanunu; |
| 17 363 ina ilippi ša Sin-ušur | 17 363 in the ship of Sinusur; |
| 18 386 mašīlu (ilu)si-su | 18 386 measuressisu (brought). |
| 19 napharu $4239\frac{1}{2}$ [pi] 3 [ka] | 19 Total $4239\frac{1}{2}$ pi 3 ka |
| 20 ina lib-bi 2004 ma-ši-lu a-na si-kab | 20 Thereof 2004 measures are for.....; |
| 21 199 mašīlu (amīlu) dup-sar | 21 199 measures (for) the scribe; |
| 22 66 mašīlu (amīlu) man-di-di | 22 66 measures (for) the measurer; |
| 23 43 i-da-a-la | 23 43 (measures) are the freight moneys |
| 24 ša abû ka-lu-uš-[š]i-i | 24 of the chief |
| 25 <i>ŠÍ.BAR</i> ša Nabû-šum-išku-un (amīlu) irrišu ša Šamaš | 25 The grain belonging to Nabûshum-ishkun, the gardener of Shamash, |
| 26 Ukin Du-muk-ukin iš-šu-nu | 26 Ukin (and) Dumukukin brought. |
| 27 300 ma-ši-lu ina ilippi ša Šamaš | 27 300 measures in the ship of Shamash (he brought). |
| 28 i-du ul na-din ina lib-bi ša 1 ma-ši-lu | 28 Freight money he did not pay. Thereof (however) 1 measure |

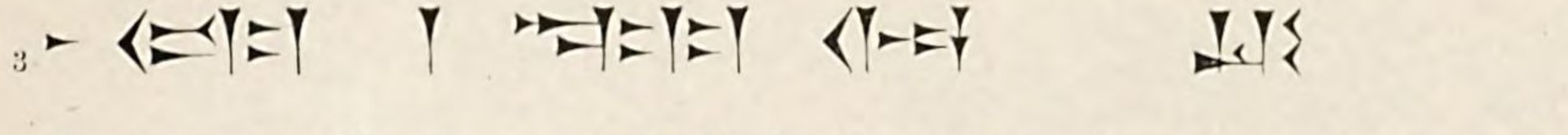
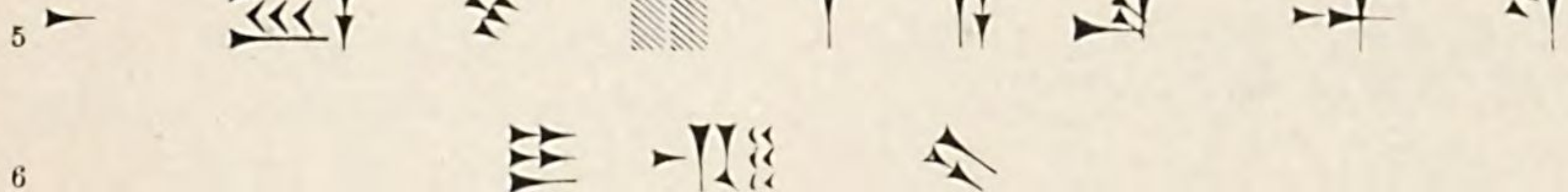
12 *napharu* 204 *ma-ši-lu* *Din-na-a*
 13 *i-mil-ti i-tir*

12 Total: 204 measures, Dinnâ,
 13 of dates still on the tree, received.

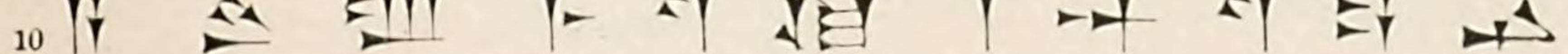
This tablet seems to be a memorandum kept in the business house of Dinnâ. Nabûgudea owed Dinnâ twelve measures of dates, which he ought to have paid in the harvest; and Nabûshumiddin owed him the crop of dates that were unripe at the first picking. Neither of these debts was honored. But Dinnâ did receive the 204 measures that were due him from other creditors. According to Peiser a *mašihu* is equal to 9 *ka*; hence the fifth sign in line 8 must be taken as 3 instead of $\frac{1}{3}$, in order to make the total 204 measures.

NO. 11.

OBVERSE.

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REVERSE.

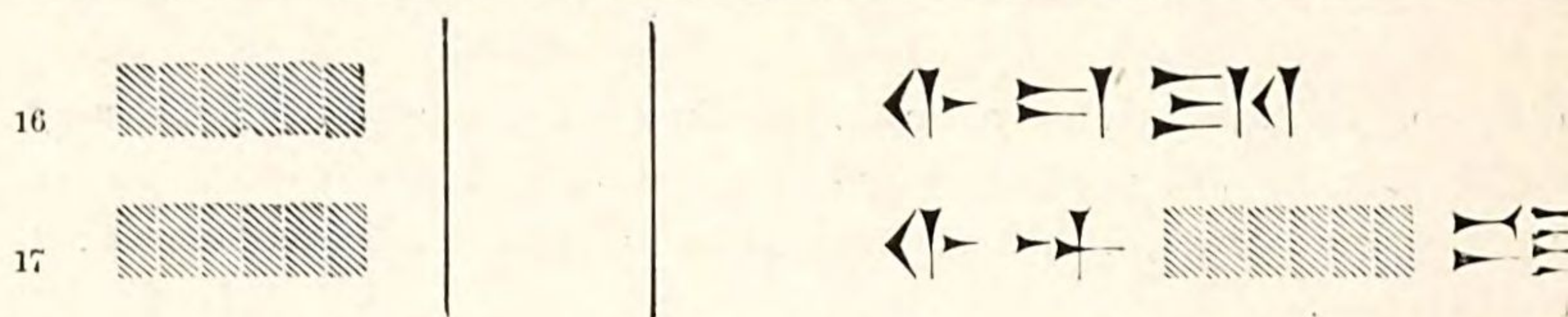
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The temple of the sun-god at Sippara had sold Nabûmudammik $2\frac{2}{3}$ mana 5 shekels' worth of sheep. But the latter had not paid. He therefore makes out this promissory note, stating that he will pay the money on the first day of Adaru (March). As the tablet mentions no interest, Nabûmudammik seems to have had the use of the money up to that date free.

NO. 12.

OBVERSE.

1	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
2	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
3	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
4	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
5	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
6	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
7	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
8	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
9	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
10	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
11	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
12	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
13	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
14	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵
15	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵



Lines 18 and 19 are effaced, beyond this there seem to be no more lines.

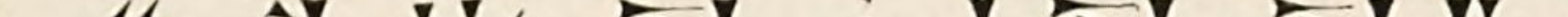
Tablet of a mauve color; $1\frac{7}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The bottom is totally effaced, the left corner particularly. The reverse seems to have contained no writing, but as the upper part is gone there may have been a few lines there. The signs are roughly made.

1	<i>alpu LU.NITA nikî Sip-par(ki)</i>	1	Cattle (and) sheep; the sacrifices at Sippara.
2	<i>arabî Airu ûmu 13 kam šattu 13 kam</i>	2	In the month Airu, on the 13th day, in the 13th year of
3	<i>Nabû-apal-ušur šarru</i>	3	Nabopolassar, the King.
4	<i>alpu ŠU.U alpu TU.ĶAL pân (ilu) Šamaš</i>	4	A cattle, and a cattle for Shamash;
5	<i>1 [alpu ŠU.U] 1 [alpu TU.ĶAL] pân (ilu) Ai</i>	5	one , one for the god Ai;
6	<i>1 [alpu] 1 [alpu] pân šubli (?) (ilu) ME</i>	6	one , one for the dwelling of the god Me;
7	<i>1 [alpu] 2 [alpu] pân bîli (ilu) Marduk</i>	7	one , two for the temple of Marduk
8	<i>u (ilu) Zar-pa-ni-tum</i>	8	and Zarpanitum;
9	<i>1 [alpu] 1 [alpu] pân (ilu) Pu-bil-bîl</i>	9	one , one for the god Pubelbel;
10	<i>[alpu] 1 [alpu] pân (ilu) Bilit Sip-par(ki)</i>	10	one , one for Belit of Sippara;
11	<i>1 [alpu TU.ĶAL] pân (ilu) Rammânu</i>	11	one for the god Rammân;
12	<i>1 [alpu] pân (ilu) Ša-la</i>	12	one for the god Shala;
13	<i>1 [alpu] pân (ilu) A-num</i>	13	one for the god Anu;
14	<i>1 [alpu] pân (ilu) Bîl</i>	14	one for the god Bel;
15	<i>1 [alpu] pân (ilu) Éa ŠAL.Ī.PAR.RA</i>	15	one for the god Ea
16	<i>..... pân GIŠ.DA</i>	16	 for
19	<i>..... pân (ilu) [A-nu-ni]-tum</i>	17	 for the goddess (Anuni)tum.
18 and 19	destroyed.		

This interesting tablet gives us the list of offerings presented to each of the gods in the great temple of the sun-god at Sippara on the 13th day of the month Airu (May), in the 13th year of Nabopolassar. The headings of two columns are given in line 4, and lines are drawn, just as we do to-day in our ledgers. The priest evidently kept a careful account for each day. Other lists of the same character are Nos. 17, 26, etc., to be published in Part III.

OBVERSE.

REVERSE.

14 

17 *arab Airu umu 26 kam šattu 14 kam*17 In the month Airu, on the 26th day
in the 14th year of18 *Nabû-apal-ušur*

18 Nabopolassar.

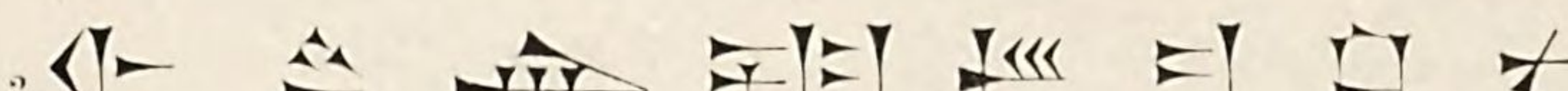
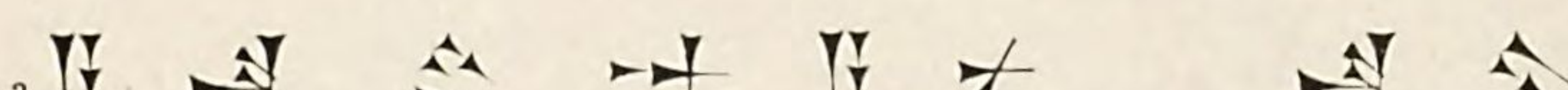
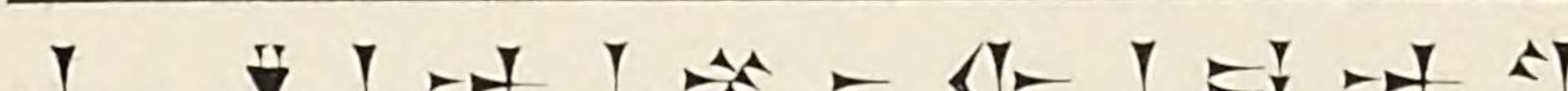
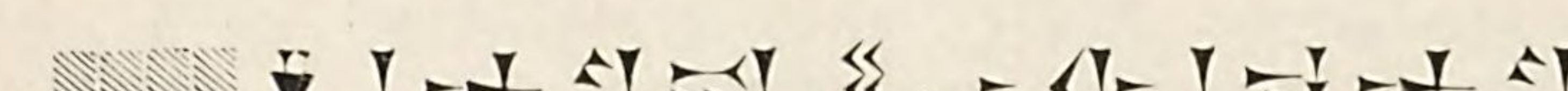
A weaver brought a certain amount of woven linnen to the stewarts or governors of the city Belikbi. This the latter were to dispose of according to contract. Therefore Belna'id gets 2000 kat. It seems that Shamashahiddin must have been the weaver mentioned in line 1. Of these 2000, 1500 (if we make a *mi-šu* equal to a *kat* in value) cost 10 shekels, and the remaining 500, 3 gur of dates. But to this amount must be added the 8 shekels that Belna'id had already paid, perhaps as earnest money.

Then there were 2300 kat, which fell to the share of Belshunu. The text of lines 10, 11, and 12 is so fragmentary that we can only guess how this linnen was paid for. These 2300 kat were divided into 1075 meshu and 1225 kat, for which Belshunu paid 12 shekels into the treasury of the temple of Shamash. Now 500 of these meshu Belshunu seems to have acquired together with Shulâ. The above mentioned 12 shekels were probably the commission of the temple. The actual price Belshunu paid for the linnen was $\frac{1}{3}$ mana 4 shekels, in addition to the 12 shekels commission. Hence Belshunu paid altogether 36 shekels for 2300 kat of linnen, while Belna'id paid for 2000 kat 18 shekels and 3 gur of dates, or about half as much. The latter must therefore have known how to drive a bargain, or must have bought much inferior linnen.

This tablet is probably dated at the city of Belikbi, some rich man, who called the city he founded by this name. See No. 7 of this part.

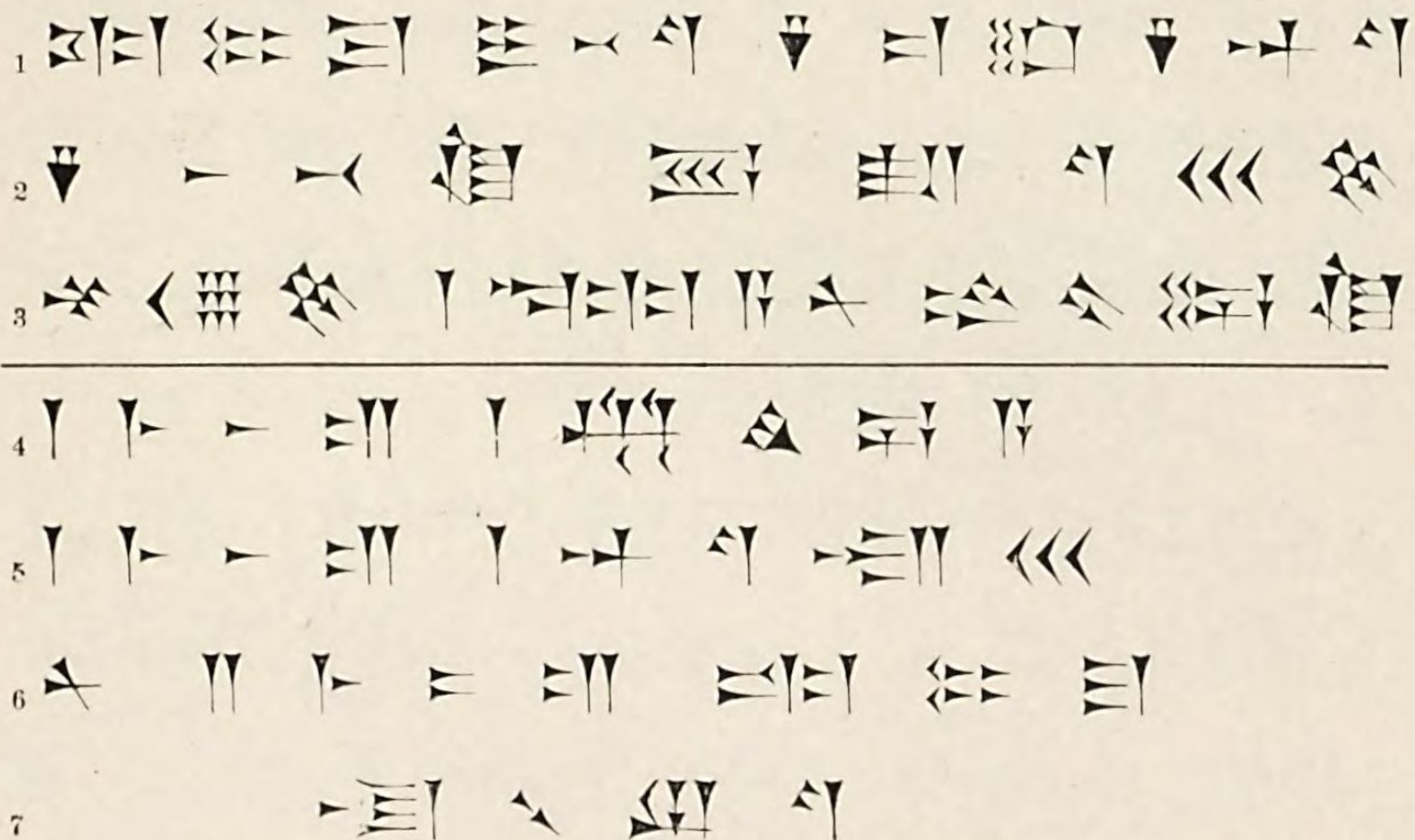
NO. 14.

OBVERSE.

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NO. 15.

OBVERSE.



Tablet brown and black; $1 \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The four edges contain no writing. The reverse is erased by the scribe, as long crossing lines show. Lines 6 and 7 are very lightly made, and it seems that they just escaped the destructive stylus of the scribe.

1 *sulûpu i-mil-tu ša (iṣu) kiru ša Šamaš*
 2 *ša Dil-bat(ki) arah Ululu ūmu 30 kam*
 3 *šaltu 19 kam Nabû-apal-uṣur šar*
 Babili(ki)
 4 *101 gur Uh-hi-i-a*
 5 *101 gur Šamaš-iri-iš*
 6 *napharu 202 gur sulûpu*
 7 *la garu-ru-tu*

1 Dates, still hanging on the tree, of
 the garden of Shamash,
 2 at Dilbat. In the month Ululu, on
 the 30th day,
 3 in the 19th year of Nabopolassar,
 King of Babylon,
 4 101 gur Uhhêa (received);
 5 101 gur Shamasherêsh (received);
 6 Total 202 gur of dates
 7 altogether (were sold).

The tablet explains itself. The temple of Shamash at Dilbat sold 202 measures of dates to two persons; and this is a memorandum of that fact. Dilbat is a place occurring in almost every tablet of Peiser's "Keilschriftliche Acten-Stücke aus Babylonischen Städten."

OBVERSE.

9 全 增 平 子 刊 本

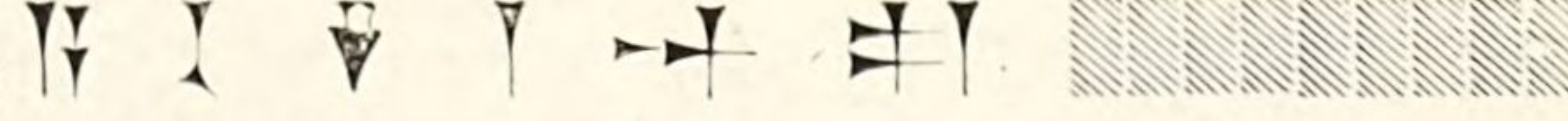
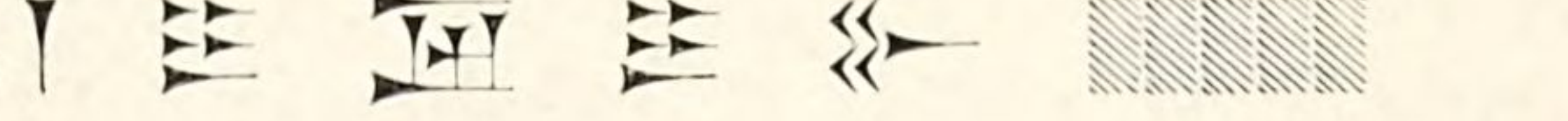
14 | ✱ | 卐 | ✱ | 卐 | 卐 | 卐 | 卐 | 卐 | 卐 | 卐 | 卐

18 šattu 3 kam Nabû-na'id šar Babili(ki)

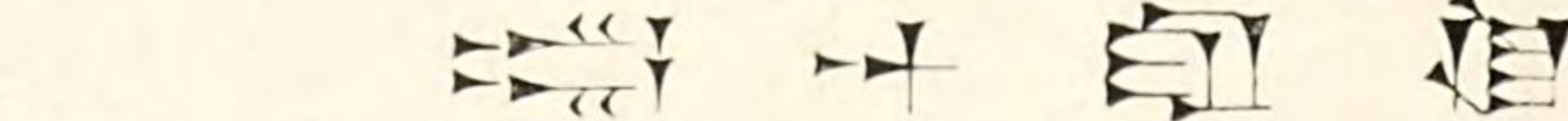
18 in the 3rd year of Nabonidus, King
of Babylon.

Aradnabû is to receive 44 gur of grain from his namesake in the month Abu (August), and at a place somewhere between the two gates of the Shamash temple, called the sheep-gates, and the river Nikudi. Here in one of the government agencies, the second Aradnabû (the two are distinguished by the names of their fathers) will measure out the 44 gur, using the measure of a person named Rimut as a standard. Four of these standard measures shall be considered the equivalent of one gur. At the measuring of the grain Nergalsharmillit and Mushezibmarduk will be present to see that the measuring is done honestly. The contract was made in the month Nisannu (April), and hence had four months to run.

NO. 47.*OBVERSE.*

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REVERSE.

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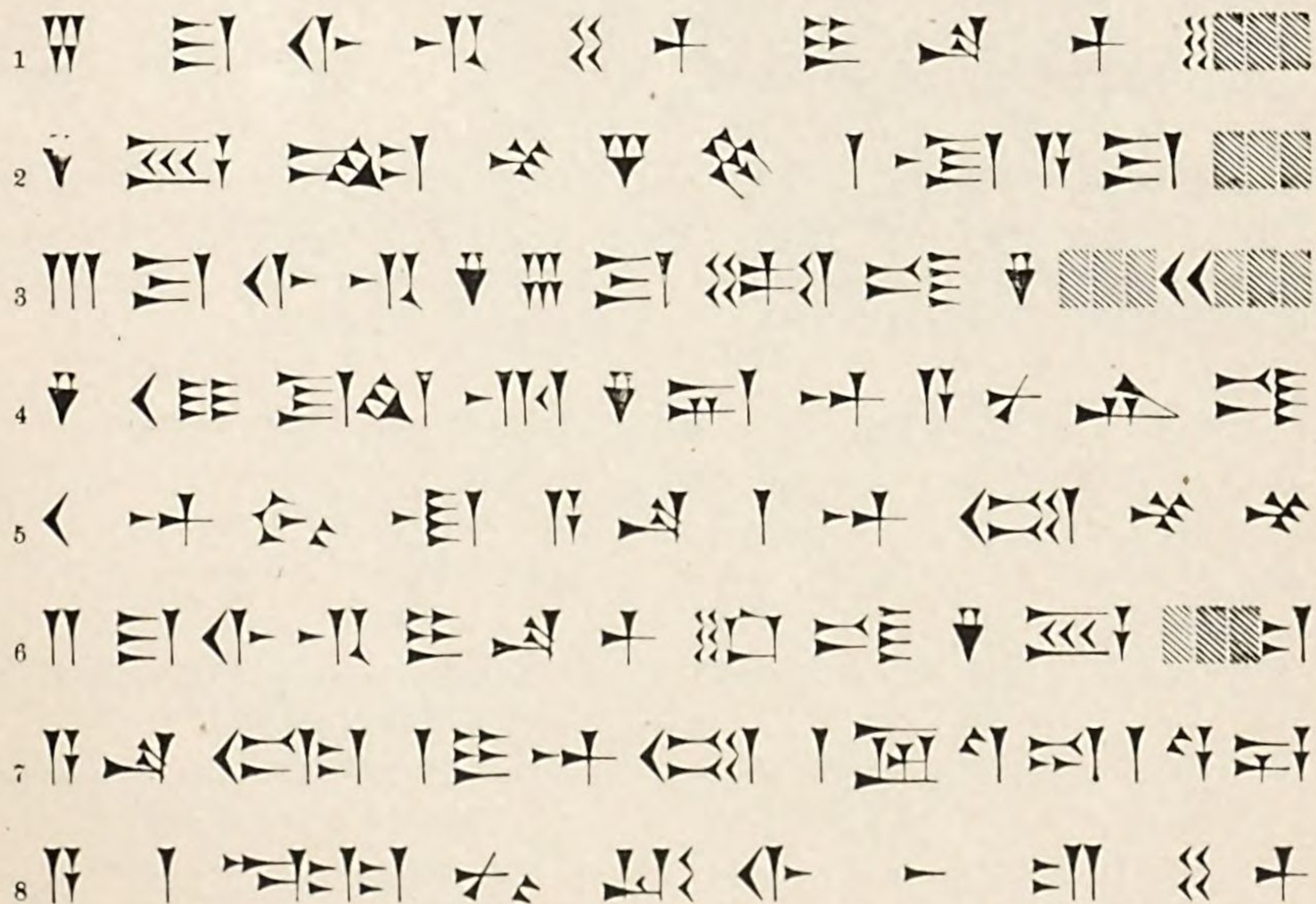
Tablet gray with numerous black spots; $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ inches. The lower right corner of the obverse is flattened down, thus destroying part of two witnesses' names. The reverse is perfect.

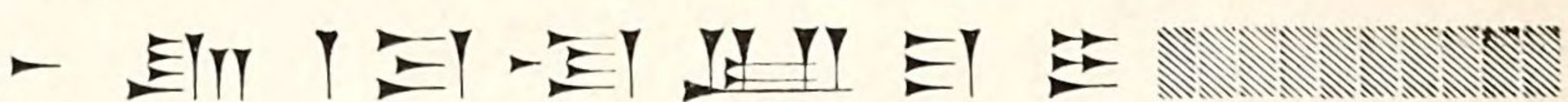
1 <i>ma-kur-ra ša Nabû-šum-iddin</i>	1 The merchandise, which Nabûshum-iddin,
2 <i>i-bu-ru-ma a-na Bîl-iddin</i>	2 namely the harvest, to Beliddin
3 <i>a-na 1 šiklu kaspi id-din-nu</i>	3 for one shekel of money gave,
4 <i>ina manzazu Bîl-ikî-ša</i>	4 In the presence of Belikisha,
5 <i>apal-šu ša Nîrgal</i>	5 the son of Nergal,
6 <i>I-lu-i-pu-[uš]</i>	6 Iluipûsh, (and)
7 <i>Ri-mut</i>	7 Rimut.
8 <i>Babilu(ki) arah Ululu</i>	8 Babylon, in the month Ululu,
9 <i>îmu 15 kam šallu 3 kam</i>	9 on the 15th day, in the 3rd year of
10 <i>Nabû-na'id šar</i>	10 Nabonidus, King of
11 <i>Babili(ki)</i>	11 Babylon.

This tablet is a receipt pure and simple. Nabûshumiddin sold one shekel's worth of produce to Beliddin, and gave him this receipt for his money.

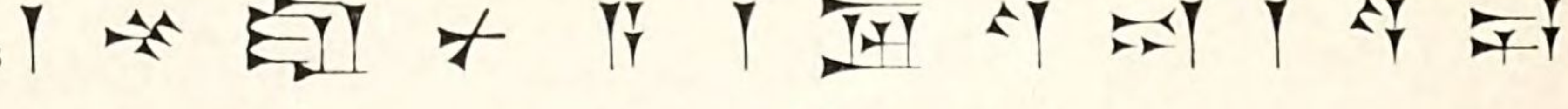
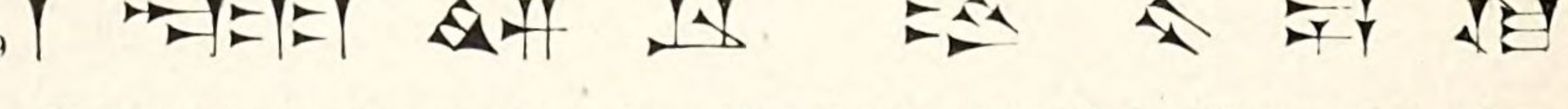
NO. 48.

OBVERSE.



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REVERSE.

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Tablet light brown; $1\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The clay has crumbled off in numerous places. The right upper corner of the obverse is destroyed, and a large crack divides the upper portion of the reverse, on the right side, from the rest of the tablet. The writing is tolerably distinct. The left and the upper edges are free of writing.

1 5 *ma-ši-hu ŠÍ.BAR i-na maš-ša[r-tum]*
 2 *ša araḥ Abu šattu 4 kam La-a-ba-*
 [ši]
 3 3 *ma-ši-hu ša 6 ba-li-tum ša*
 4 *ša 16 iṭ(?)-ri ša bīti (ilu) A-nu-ni-tum*
 5 *u (ilu) Gu-la a-na Marduk-šum-iddin*
 6 2 *ma-ši-hu i-na maš-šar-tum ša araḥ*
 [A]bu

1 5 measures of grain at the end
 2 of the month Abu, of the 4th year,
 Labāshi (will give);
 3 3 measures with 6 talents of
 (and)
 4 with 16 for the temple of the
 goddess Anunitum
 5 and the goddess Gula, to Marduk-
 shumiddin (he will give).
 6 2 measures, at the end of the month
 Abu,

7	<i>a-na ili Na'id-Marduk Lu-uš-ana-nūr-í</i>	7	on the account of Na'idmarduk, Lûsananûre,
8	<i>apal Nabû-zir-gal-lim 1 gur ŠĪ.BAR</i>	8	the son of Nabûzurgallim, (will give). 1 gur of grain,
9	<i>LU.NITA ki-mi ša ša-lam-ma Gi-mil-u</i>	9	sheep, wholesome flour (?) Gimillu
10	<i>ina kâtâ Ba-la-tu-ma i-nam-din</i>	10	into the hands of Balatu will give:
11	<i>Ba-la-tu ŠĪ.BAR-šu i-tir</i>	11	Balatu has received his grain.
12	<i>+ 2 pi ŠĪ.BAR a-na ku-ur-ru-bu</i>	12	+ 2 pi of grain for the offering
13	<i>ša a-šu-hu</i>	13	of
14	<i>5 ma-ši-hu i-na maš-šar-tum</i>	14	5 measures at the end
15	<i>ša arah Abu šattu 4 kam a-na</i>	15	of the month Abu, of the 4th year, to
16	<i>Mu-ra-nu apal Lu-uš-ana-nūr-í</i>	16	Muranu, the son of Lûsananûre, (he will give):
17	<i>ŠĪ.BAR ina kâtâ Šamaš-irba ša bît alpi</i>	17	the grain is to be received of Shamash-irba at the house of the cattle.
18	<i>arah Nisannu ūmu 3 kam šattu 4 kam</i>	18	In the month Nisannu, on the 3rd day, in the 4th year of
19	<i>Nabû-na'id šar Babili(ki)</i>	19	Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

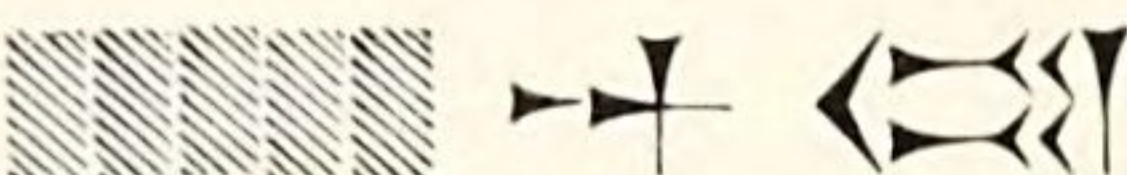
This tablet is evidently a statement containing the debts of Labâshi, Lûsananure and Gimillu. Very likely this statement was issued by some agent, through whose hands the merchandise and the money had to pass.

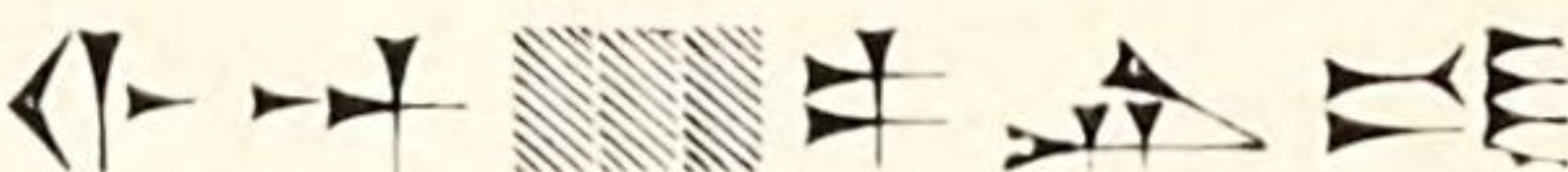
NO. 49.

OBVERSE.

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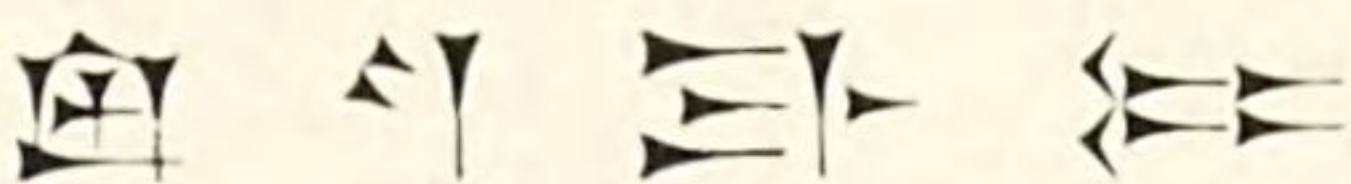
REVERSE.

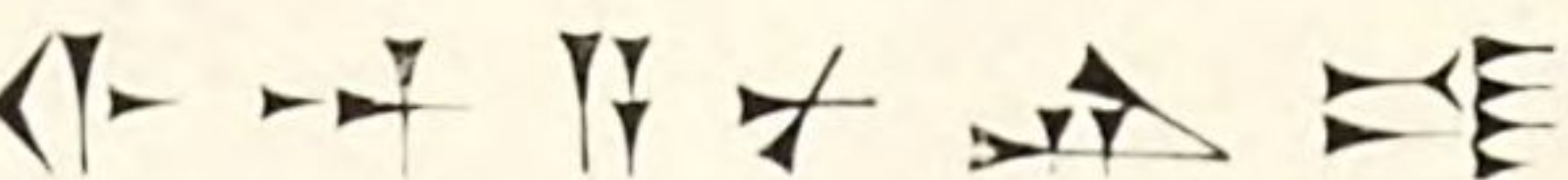
17 

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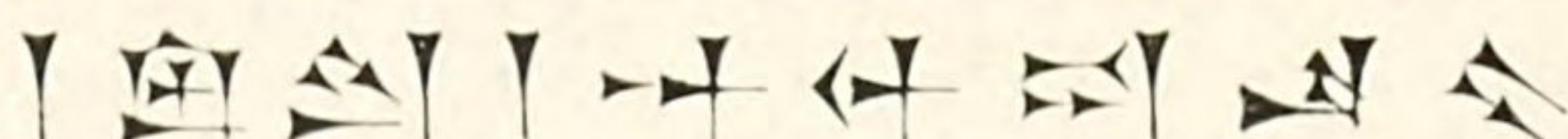
19 

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29

1	[alp]u ša šinî LU.TU.ḲAL	1	Cattle, namely sheep,
2	pân (ilu) Šamaš	2	for the god Shamash.
3	alpu ša šinî LU.TU.ḲAL	3	Cattle, namely sheep,
4	pân (ilu) A-[num]	4	for the god Anu.
5	[alpu ša šinî] LU.TU[ḲAL]	5	Cattle, namely sheep,
6	pân (ilu) Mar[duk]	6	for the god Marduk.
7	[alpu ša šinî]nî LU.TU.ḲA[L]	7	Cattle, namely sheep,
8	[pân] (ilu) Marduk	8	for the god Marduk (and)
9	pân (ilu) [Zar]-pa-ni-tum	9	for the goddess Zarpanitum.
10	alpu ku. [L]U.TU.ḲAL	10	Cattle, namely ,
11	pân (ilu) Bilit-mi-tu-ka	11	for the goddess Belitmetuka.
12	LU.TU.ḲAL.LUM	12	
13	pân (ilu) Rammânu	13	for the god Rammân.
14	LU.TU.ḲAL.LU	14	
15	pân (ilu) A-[nu]m	15	for the god Anu.
16	u (ilu) Bil	16	and the god Bel.
17	LU.TU.ḲAL.LUM	17	
18	pân (ilu) marâti bît TU.ḲAL	18	for the gods, the daughters of the house of
19	LU.TU.ḲAL.LUM	19	
20	[pân] (ilu) GAR	20	for the god Gar.
21	LU.TU.ḲAL.LUM	21	
22	pân (ilu) A-nu-ni-tum	22	for the goddess Anunitum
23	ša Sippari(ki) ilâni šina	23	of Sippara: two goddesses.
24	1 LU.NITA Nergal(?) -ukin-na-balatu	24	Onesheep Nergalukinnabalatu (gave).
25	1 alpu u 3 šinî	25	One head of cattle and 3 sheep
26	Nabû-u-šî-zib it-ta-din	26	Nabûshezib gave.

27 *arab Samma imu 22 k[am]*28 [*šattu*] 4 [*kam*] *Nabû-[na'id]*29 [*š*]ar *Babili(ki)*27 In the month Samna, on the 23rd
day,

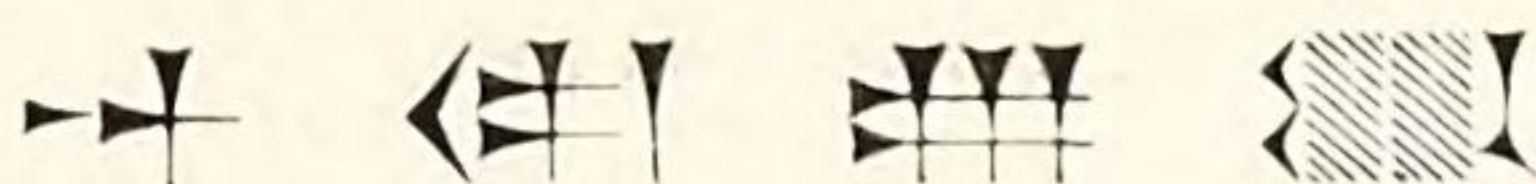
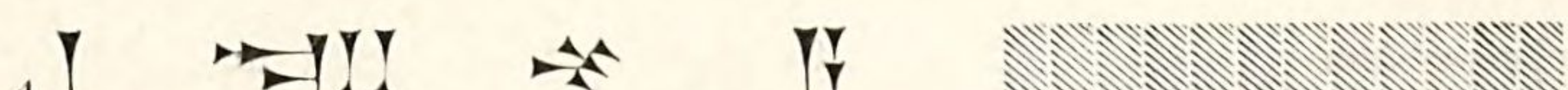
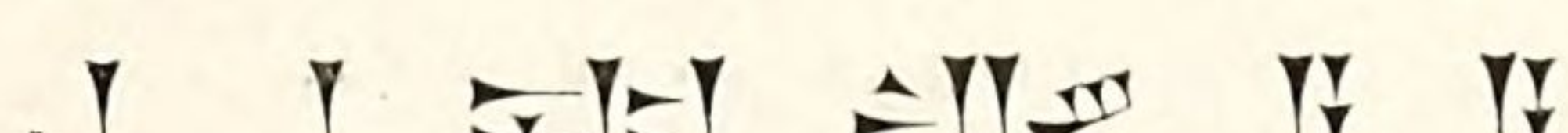
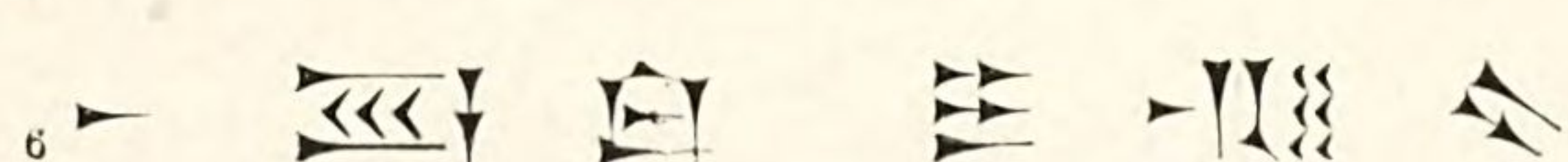
28 in the 4th year of Nabonidus,

29 King of Babylon.

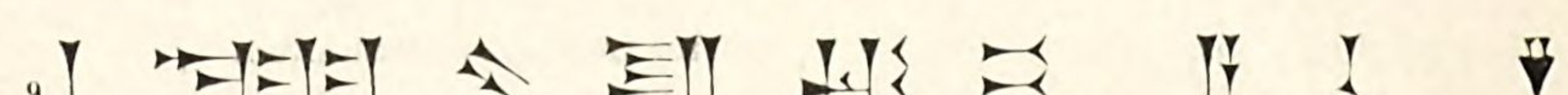
This tablet gives us a list of the offerings made to the gods at Sippara in the great temple of the sun-god on the 22nd day of the month Samna (November), in the 4th year of Nabonidus. Besides the regular offerings, Nergalukinnabalatu and Nabûshezib seem to have made sacrifices.

The break on the tablet at the end of line 27 shows indistinct traces of the sign *i*, and hence I have placed this tablet among those of Nabonidus, rather than among those of Nabopolassar, to whose reign most of the tablets of this class must be referred.

NO. 50.*OBVERSE.*

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REVERSE.

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[illegible]

Tablet light gray; $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The first line of the obverse is totally effaced, likewise the upper left corner of the reverse. The tablet, on the whole, is very much damaged.

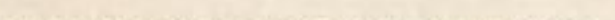
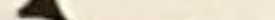
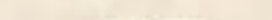
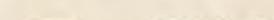
2 *Nirgal-u-kin*
3 *apal (ilu) Íllat-u [a-na]*
4 *Bíl-iddin apal*
5 *Sag-gil-ai*
6 *ina arah Tašritu i-nam-din*
7 *[(amílu) mu-ki]n-nu Nirgal-šum-ilni*
8 *[apal-šu-ša] Nabû-šum-iddin apal*
Arad-Bil
9 *Nabû-balať-su iķ-bi apal-šu ša*
10 *Marduk-inba apal Iddin-Marduk*
11 *u (amílu) dupsar Bíl-iddin apal-šu ša*
Ki-šir-Nabû
12 *Babilu(ķi) arah Airu ūmu 22 kam*
13 *šattu 5 kam Nabû-na'id*
14 *šar Babili(ķi)*

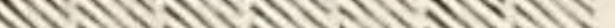
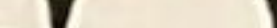
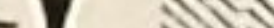
2 Nergalukin,
3 the son of Ellatu, (to)
4 Beliddin, the son of
5 Saggilai,
6 in the month Tashritu, will give.
7 Witnesses: Nergalshumibni,
8 the son of Nabûshumiddin, the son
of Aradbel;
9 Nabûbalatsuikbi, the son of
10 Mardukirba, the son of Iddinmarduk:
11 and the scribe Beliddin, the son of
Kisirnabû.
12 Babylon, in the month Airu, on the
22nd day,
13 in the 5th year of Nabonidus,
14 King of Babylon.

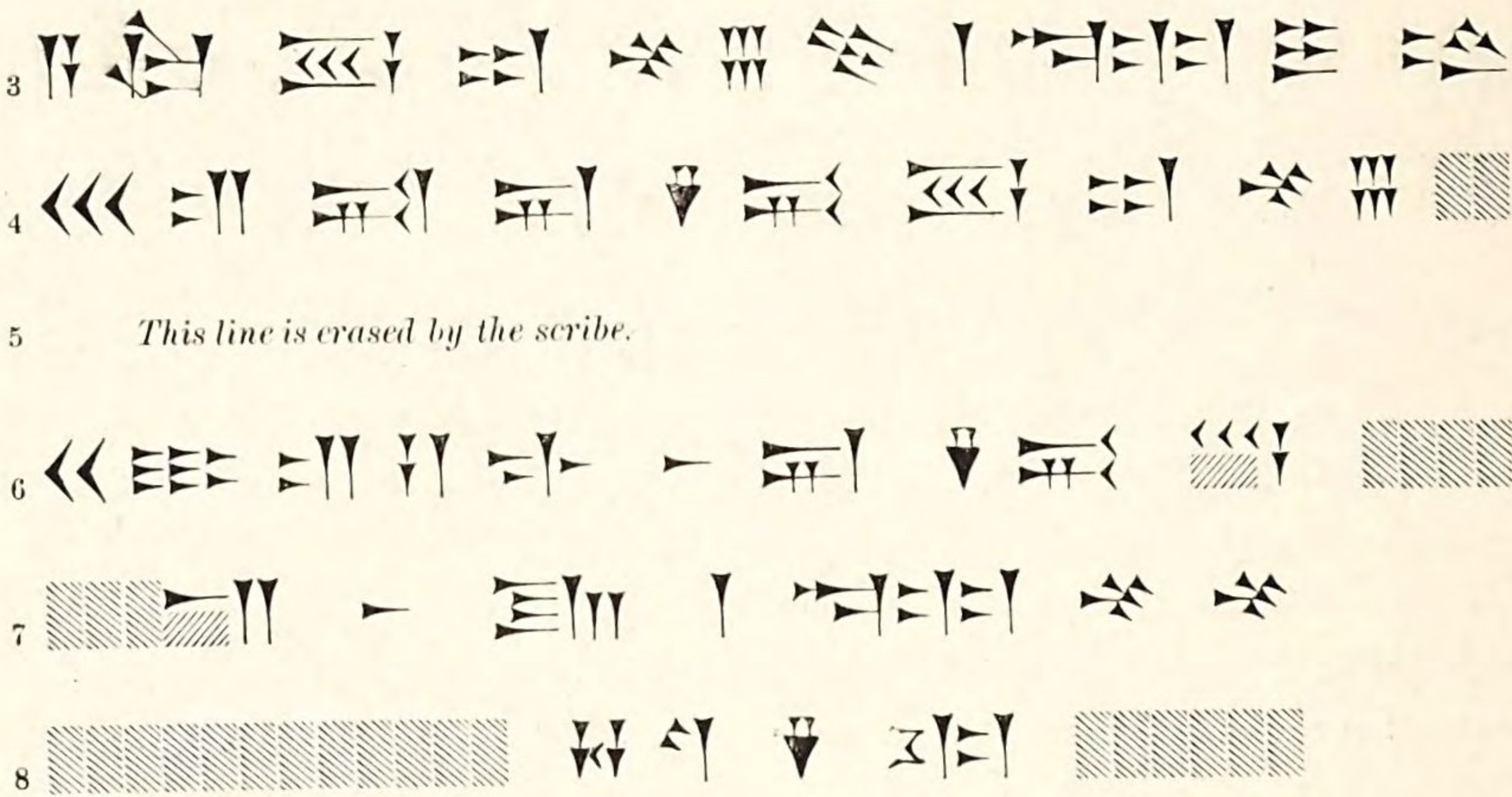
This tablet is a regular promissory note. Nergaliddin promises to give to Beliddin either money or some commodity in the month Tashritu (October).

NO. 51.

OBVERSE.

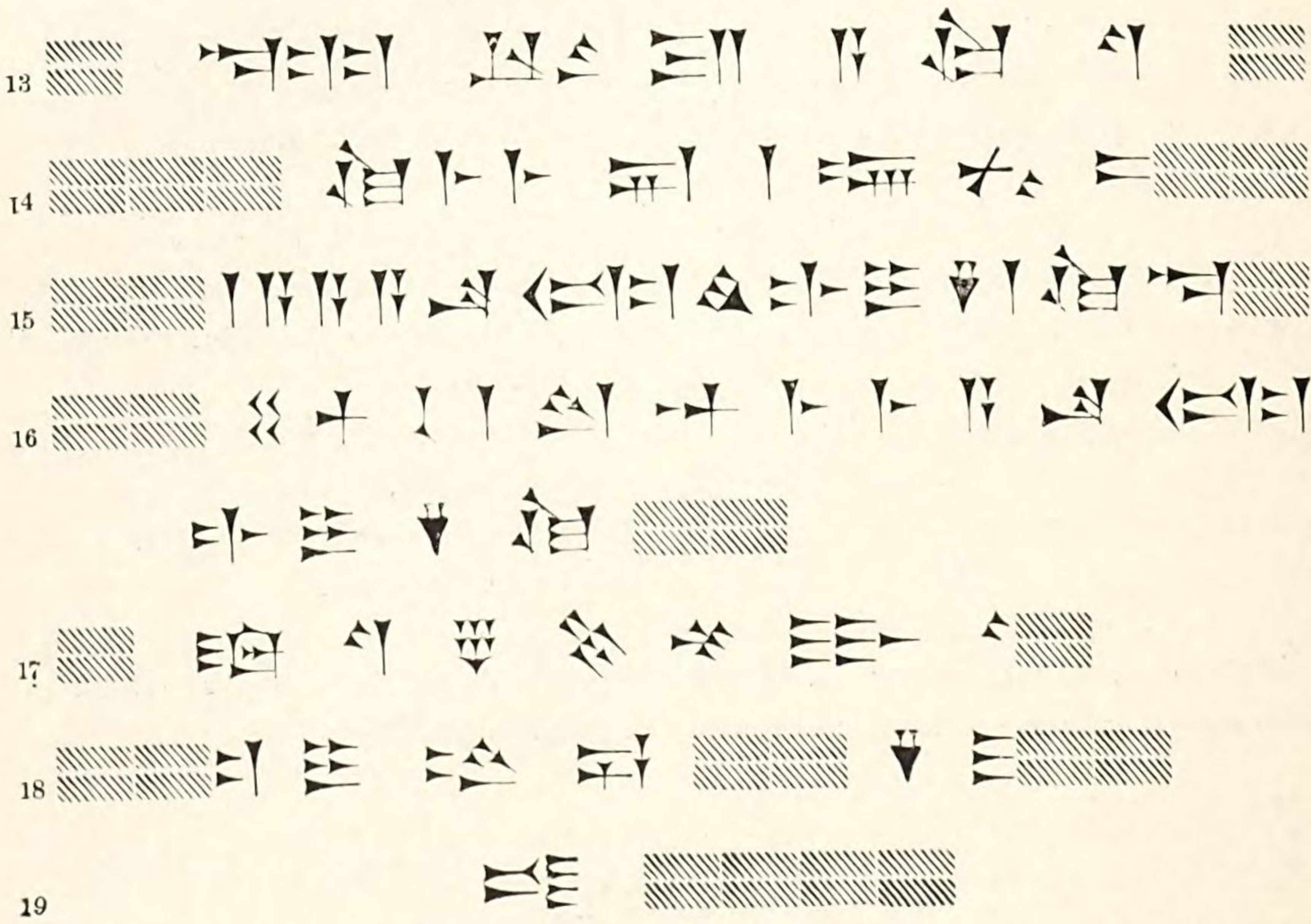
1        

2        



About two lines on the obverse, and two on the reverse are broken off

REVERSE.



Tablet light brown; 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ×2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A fragment. All four edges are broken off. The signs are plain and well-made.

1	di-di mi.a.an Itti-Nabû- [balaṭu]	1	 (gur of measured grain?) 100 each Ittinabûbalatu
---	---	---	---

2	 gur 1 pi ŠĪ BAR ri-ḫi-tu Piš-ša-dup	2	 gur, 1 pi of grain, the remain- der, Pishshadup,
3	a-di araḫ Tebitu šattu 6 kam Nabû- na'id šarru	3	until the month Tebitu of the 6th year of Nabonidus the King, (will give).
4	30 gur ultu bît bûšu araḫ Tebitu šattu 6 [kam]	4	30 gur from the storehouse in the month Tebitu of the 6th year, (he will give).

Line 5 is erased.

6	28 gur 3 pi ina bît bûšu araḫ	6	28 gur 3 pi into the storehouse, in the month (he will deliver).
7	 gur ina kâtû Nabû-šum-iddin	7	 gur from the hands of Nabû- shumiddin (he will receive).
8	 kaspu ša ka	8	 money of

Four or more lines are broken off.

13	 Nabû-gab-zu a-di ḫmu	13	 Nabûgabzu until the day
14	 ki-mi-mi bîti Šapik-zir	14	 sustenance of the house of Shapikzir
15	 Ai ana ḫi pi-i ša Itti-Na[bû- balatu]	15	 Ai, according to the word of Ittinabûbalatu, (took).
16	-šu ŠĪ BAR-šu Arad-Gula a-na ḫi pi-i ša Itti-[Nabû-balatu]	16	... his of his grain Arad- gula according to the word of Ittinabûbalatu (took).
17	[araḫ] Nisannu ḫmu 7 kam šattu 7 k[am]	17	In the month Nisannu, on the 7th day, in the 7th year of
18	[Nab]û-na'id šar Babilî [(ki)] ša	18	Nabû-na'id, King of Babylon.
19	tum	19	

The defective condition of this fragment will allow me only to make a supposition in regard to the subject matter of the text. Ittinabûbalatu seems to have been the overseer of some public granary. He is, in the first place, to receive 100 gur each from certain persons, and then he is to mete these out again in the month Tebitu, but in smaller amounts each. Whether the same persons that gave the grain are to receive part of it back, paying the remainder for the use of the storehouse or whether the givers and the receivers are different persons, our fragmentary text does not state. At least, it is certain, according to lines 15 and 16, that Ittinabûbalatu was an authoritative person, and that his word had some weight in the management of the granary.

OBVERSE.

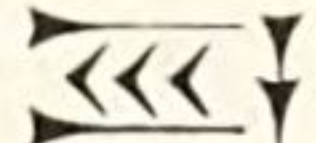
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REVERSE.

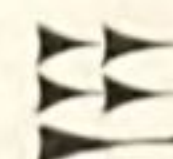
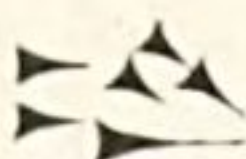
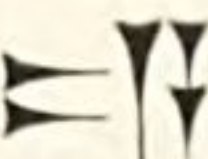
8 | H E K < | 

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11     

12      

13 |     

1 ina u-an-tim (mís) ša ŠĪ.BAR
2 ša Bil-uballi-it apal-šu ša Din-na-a
 apal Í-ti-ru
3 ša ina ili La-a-ba-ši apal-šu ša Balatu

1 Upon the certificates for grain,
2 belonging to Beluballit, the son of
Dinnâ, the son of Etêrn,
3 which is to be received of Labâshi,
the son of Balatu,

4 <i>apal Sag-gil-ai u Tu'</i>	4 the son of Saggillai, and of Tu',
5 <i>apal-šu ša Nabû-itîr apal Ik-b[i]-</i>	5 the son of Nabûetêr, the son of Ikbi ...

Two or more lines are destroyed.

8 <i>Za-kir apal</i>	8 Zakir, the son of
9 <i>(amîlu) dupsar Ni-ku-du apal-šu ša</i>	9 Scribe: Nikudu, the son of
10 <i>Li-ši-ru apal (amîlu) šangu Bîl</i>	10 Lishiru, the son of the priest of Bel.
11 <i>Babilu(ki) arah Abu</i>	11 Babylon in the month Abu,
12 <i>ûmu 11 kam šattu 9 kam</i>	12 on the 11th day, in the 9th year of
13 <i>Nabû-na'id šar Babili(ki)</i>	13 Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

Beluballit has in his possession certificates entitling him to a certain quantity of grain from Labâshi and Tu'. He now proceeds, on the strength of these, to take part of his possessions, and this tablet, duly inscribed with the fact, is then given to the two latter persons.

NO. 53.

OBVERSE.

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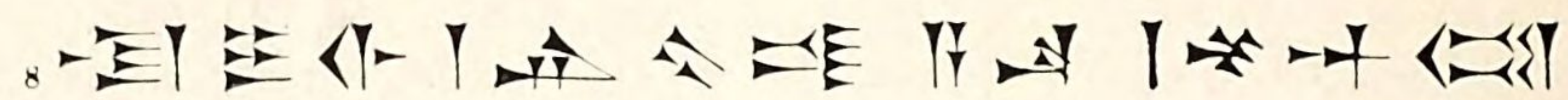
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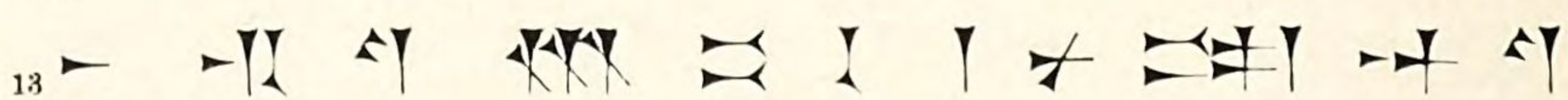
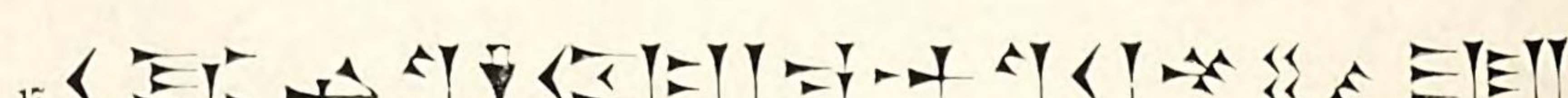
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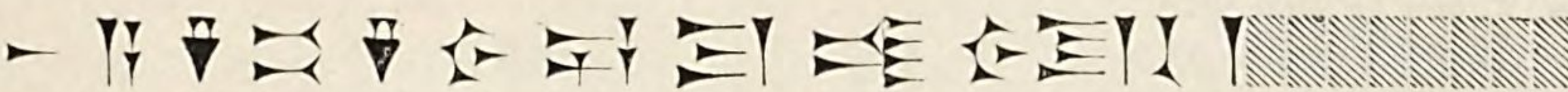
- 8 
 9 
 10 
 11 

REVERSE.

- 12 
 13 
 14 
 15 
 16 
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24 

LEFT SIDE.

25 

26 

Tablet dark brown; $1\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The tablet is in perfect condition, with the exception of the lower part of the left edge, where the signs are very blurred. The right edge is covered by the signs of lines prolonged from obverse and reverse, with the exception of the upper part which is free of wedges, and which contains the number of the tablet.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Nu-ur-Šamaš u Mu-ši-zib-Nabû (<i>amîlu</i>)
la-mu-ta-nu | 1 Nûrshamash and Mushezibnabû, the
servants, |
| 2 ša Ni-din-tum apal-šu ša Nabû-šar-
uṣur a-na 2 ma-na 10 šiklu kaspi | 2 whom Nidintum, the son of Nabû-
sharusur, for 2 mana 10 shekels of
money |
| 3 a-na Iddin-Marduk apal-šu ša Ikî-ša-
apla apal Nûr-Sîn | 3 to Iddinmarduk, the son of Ikishâpla,
the son of Nûrsin, |
| 4 ul-tu araḥ Tašritu ša šattu 8 kam
Nabu-na'id šar Babili(ki) | 4 from the month Tashritu of the 8th
year of Nabonidus, King of Baby-
lon, on, |
| 5 id-di-nu-ma a-da-an-nu a-di ki-it ša
araḥ Ululu | 5 gave; and the term (of payment) till
the end of the month Ululu |
| 6 ša šattu 9 kam a-na lîi iš-ku-nu-ma | 6 of the 9th year on his account be set. |
| 7 a-da-an-šu i-ti-ik-ma kaspu ša i-ṭi-ru | 7 His term (of payment) had passed
away, and the money which he
should pay |
| 8 lâ i-ši Ni-din-tum a-na Iddin-Marduk | 8 there was not. (Then) Nidintum to
Iddinmarduk |
| 9 ik-bi um-ma kaspu a-na i-ṭi-ri-ka | 9 said "(Since) money for thy payment
(to me) |
| 10 lâ i-ši Nûr-Šamaš u Mu-ši-zib-Nabû | 10 there is not, Nûrshamash and Mushe-
zibnabû |
| 11 [a-n]a duppi šîmi gam-ru-tu a-bu-uk | 11 for a tablet of the full price, I will
bring; (which tablet shall say) |
| 12 Ni-din-tum apal-šu ša Nabû-šâr-uṣur | 12 'Nidintum, the son of Nabûsharusur, |
| 13 ina hu-ud lib-bi-šu Nu-ur-Šamaš | 13 of his own free will, Nûrshamash |
| 14 u Mu-ši-zib-Nabû a-na 2 ma-na 10
šiklu kaspi | 14 and Mushezibnabû for 2 mana 10
shekels of money, |

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>15 <i>a-na Iddin-Marduk apal-šu ša Iki-ša-apla apal Nûr-Sin</i></p> <p>16 <i>id-din pu-ut si-lu-lu-u pa-ki-nu arad-sar-u-tu</i></p> <p>17 <i>u mâr-bânu-tu ša ili Nûr-Šamaš u Mu-ši-zib-Nabû</i></p> <p>18 <i>ša ti-il Ni-din-tum na-ši (amîlu) mu-sin-nu</i></p> <p>19 <i>La-a-ba-ši apal-šu ša Du-muk apal Sag-gil-la-ai</i></p> <p>20 <i>Šakin-šum apal-šu ša Šum-ušur apal Ši-gu-u-a</i></p> <p>21 <i>Bil-musallim apal-šu ša Ziri-ia apal Na-šu-ai</i></p> <p>22 <i>u (amîlu) dupsar Nabû-šapik-zir apal-šu ša Ba-lat-su</i></p> <p>23 <i>apal Tuk-pi-i Babilu(ki) arad Tašritu imma 10 kam</i></p> <p>24 <i>šattu 9 kam Nabû-ra'id šar Babilu(ki)</i></p> <p>25 <i>ina a-ša-bi ša I-ba-tum aššati-šu</i></p> <p>26 <i>marat-su ša Marduk-šum-ibni apal Šu-[la-a]</i></p> | <p>15 to Iddinmarduk, the son of Iki-shâpla, the son of Nûrsin,</p> <p>16 gave. Against flight, reclaiming by the seller, reclaiming by the king's officer,</p> <p>17 and previous adoption, which about Nûrshamash and Mushezibnabû</p> <p>18 might arise, Nidintum will be responsible.' " Witnesses:</p> <p>19 Labâshi, the son of Dumuk, the son of Saggillai;</p> <p>20 Shakinshum, the son of Shumusur, the son of Shigûa;</p> <p>21 Belmusallim, the son of Ziria, the son of Nashuai;</p> <p>22 and the scribe Nabûshapikzir, the son of Balatsu,</p> <p>23 the son of Tukpê. Babylon, in the month Tashritu, on the 10th day,</p> <p>24 in the 9th year of Nabonidus, King of Babylon.</p> <p>25 In the presence of Ebatum, the wife of,</p> <p>26 the daughter of Mardukshumibni, the son of Shulâ.</p> |
|---|---|

This tablet treats of the sale of two slaves by Nidintum to Iddinmarduk. A contract tablet was at first made, according to which the 2 mana 10 shekels were to be paid at the end of the month Ululu in the 9th year of the reign of Nabonidus. But Iddinmarduk found himself unable to pay at the appointed time. So Nidintum, immediately in the beginning of the succeeding month, has a tablet made, recording the absolute sale of the slaves, and allowing the money to remain as a debt over Iddinmarduk. What interest, if any, the latter is to pay, is not stated here.

NO. 54.

OBVERSE.





Tablet brown, with a decided pink tinge; $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the broadest, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long at the longest part. The three remaining edges are perfectly flat and smooth. According to my judgment more than half of the tablet below line 14 is broken off. In the middle of line 14 the tablet is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. This tablet has been published in autograph by Strassmaier in his texts No. 380, as well as by Pinches in *Hebraica* III, 13 ff. Peiser gives a transliteration and translation in Z. A. III, pp. 365—371. I would not have republished the tablet here, if it were not my intention to publish every cuniform text in the possession of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. This text contains 13 lines less than the one published by Pinches and Peiser, from whom the missing parts are supplied.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 <i>Bil-ka-šir apal-šu ša Na-di-nu apal
Sag-gil-la-ai</i></p> <p>2 <i>a-na Na-di-nu abi-šu apal-šu ša Ziri-ia
apal Sag-gil-la-ai</i></p> <p>3 <i>iḫ-bi um-ma a-na bīt mar-bāni-i taš-
pur-an-ni-ma Zu-un-na-a</i></p> <p>4 <i>aš-ša-ti a-ḫu-uz-ma mārū u mār-tu lā
tul-du Bīl-u-sat</i></p> <p>5 <i>mār-šu ša Zu-un-na-a mār aššati-ia ša
la-pa-ni</i></p> <p>6 <i>Ni-ḫu-du apal Nūr-Sin mu-ti-šu
maḥ-ru-u</i></p> <p>7 <i>tu-li-du a-na mār-ru-u-tu lu-ul-ki-i-ma</i></p> <p>8 <i>lu-u mār-ru-u-a šu-u ina duppi ma- u-
ti-šu</i></p> <p>9 <i>ti-ša-ab-ma iškātini u mim-mu-ni</i></p> <p>10 <i>mā-la ba-šu-u ku-nu-uk-ma pa-ni-šu
šu-ud-gil-ma</i></p> <p>11 <i>[l]u-u mārū ṣa-bit ḫāti-i-ni šu-u
Na-di-nu a-mat</i></p> <p>12 <i>[Bīl-ka-š]ir mār-šu iḫ-bu-šu lā im-gur
Na-di-nu</i></p> <p>13 <i>[a-na ū-mu ru-ḫu-l]u man-ma ša-
nam-ma a-na lā la-ki-i</i></p> <p>14 <i>[iškāti u nikasu-šu-nu]-tu dup-pi iṣ-
tur-ma</i></p> | <p>1 Belkasir, the son of Nadinu, the son
of Saggillai,</p> <p>2 to Nadinu, his father, the son of
Ziria, the son of Saggillai,</p> <p>3 spoke: "To the house of the adopted
sons thou didst send me, and
Zunnâ</p> <p>4 I took to wife; but a son or a daugh-
ter she bore (me) not: Belusat,</p> <p>5 the son of Zunnâ, the son of my
wife, whom unto</p> <p>6 Nikudu, the son of Nûrsin, her former
husband,</p> <p>7 she bore, as my adopted son I will
take:</p> <p>8 verily he shall be my son. At (the
writing of) the tablet concerning
his adoption,</p> <p>9 thou shalt be present. Our rights of
income and our possessions,</p> <p>10 as many as they may be, with seal
write over to him.</p> <p>11 Verily our adopted son shall he be.
Nadinu, to the word (which)</p> <p>12 Belkasir, his son had spoken, did
not give his assent. (Then) Na-
dinu,</p> <p>13 that for eternal days no one else
should seize</p> <p>14 (his) rights of income and his ser-
vices, wrote out a tablet.</p> |
|---|--|

(About 15 lines are missing. For the continuation of the text see *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie* III, pp. 366—368.)

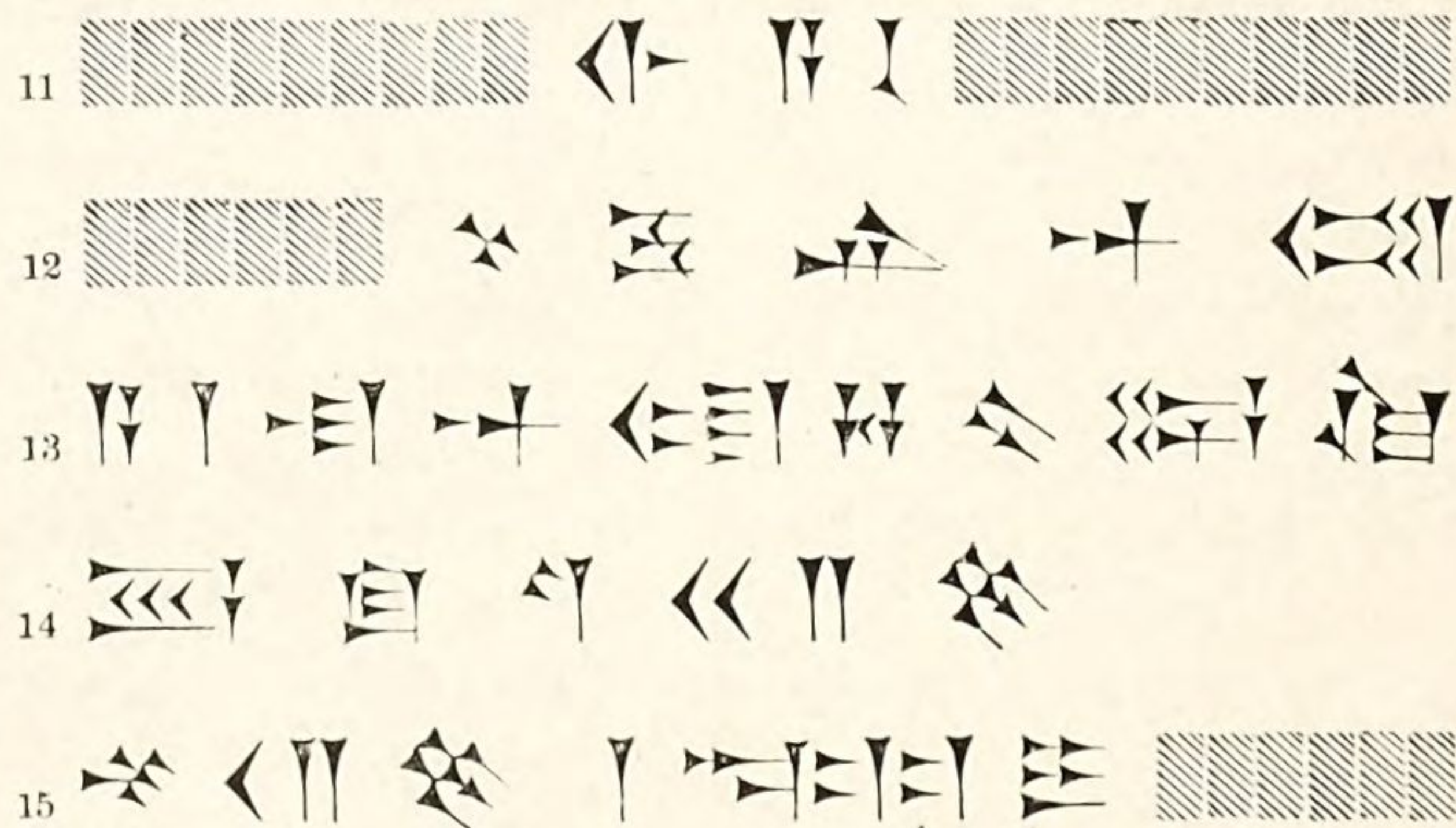
- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>30 <i>Nirgal [apal Sag-g]il-la-ai</i></p> <p>31 <i>La-a-ba-ši apal-šu ša Du-m[uk] apal
Sag-gil-la-ai</i></p> <p>32 <i>(amlu) dupsar Marduk-bil-zir apal-šu
ša Su-la-a</i></p> <p>33 <i>apal U-ṣur-a-mat-Bīl Babilu(ki) araḥ
Šabatū ūmu 15 kam</i></p> <p>34 <i>šattu 9 kam Nabû-na'id šar Babili(ki)</i></p> | <p>30 Nergal , the son of Saggillai;</p> <p>31 Lâbashi, the son of Dumuk, the son
of Saggillai;</p> <p>32 the scribe Mardukbelzir, the son of
Shulâ,</p> <p>33 the son of Usuramatbel. Babylon,
in the month Shabatu, on the 15th
day,</p> <p>34 in the 9th year of Nabonidus, King
of Babylon.</p> |
|---|---|

Belkasir had married Zunnâ according to the wish of his father Nadinu. But Zunnâ proved to be barren. Belkasir, however, did not wish to depart this life without an heir, he therefore proposed the adoption of his step-son. To this Nadinu, for some reason, would not give his assent. Now Belkasir had every legal right to adopt Belusat, and he would undoubtedly have done so, had not his father made a will declaring that if Belkasir should have a natural and legal son, the latter should be the heir of his grandfather's fortune. If, however, this heir should not come to this world, then Belkasir should adopt his brother, and the latter would then become the heir of Nadinu's wealth. If Belkasir should be unwilling to adopt his brother (?), then he should adopt his sister. — The end of the tablet is unfortunately broken off, hence we can not learn the final result of all these hypotheses.

For a fuller explanation of this tablet see Z. A. III, 365—371.

NO. 55.

REVERSE.



This very fragmentary tablet, of which only part of the reverse is preserved, is of a light gray color, 1×1½ inches. The signs are very lightly, but finely, made. At least ten lines must be missing.

11	-ši apal-šu [ša]	11	shi, the son of,
12	[apal] Kur-ban-ni-Marduk	12	the son of; Kurbannimar- duk
13	apal Irba-Nirgal Babilu(ki)	13	the son of Irbanergal. Babylon,
14	arah Tašritu ūmu 22 kam	14	in the month Tashritu, on the 22nd day,

15 *šattu 12 kam Nabû-na'id [šar] Babili(lei)*

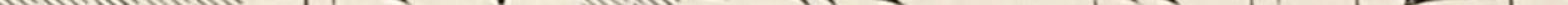
15 in the 12th year of Nabonidus, King
of Babylon.

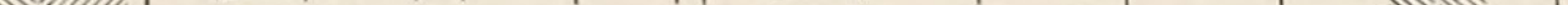
What this tablet purports to say, I am at a loss to tell. The only fact mentioned, besides the date, is that Kurbannimarduk is a witness.

NO. 56.

OBVERSE.

1 

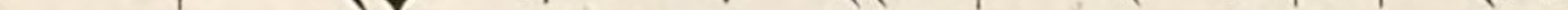
2 

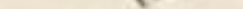
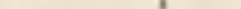
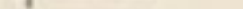
3 

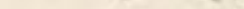
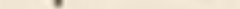
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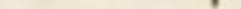
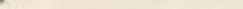
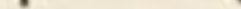
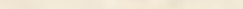
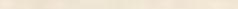
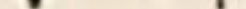
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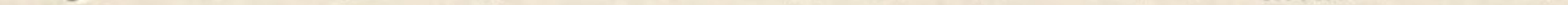
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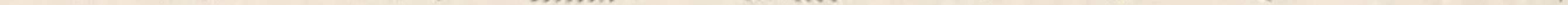




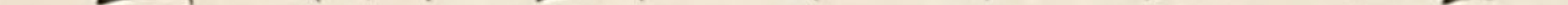



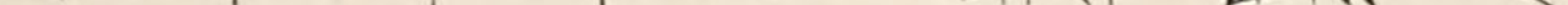
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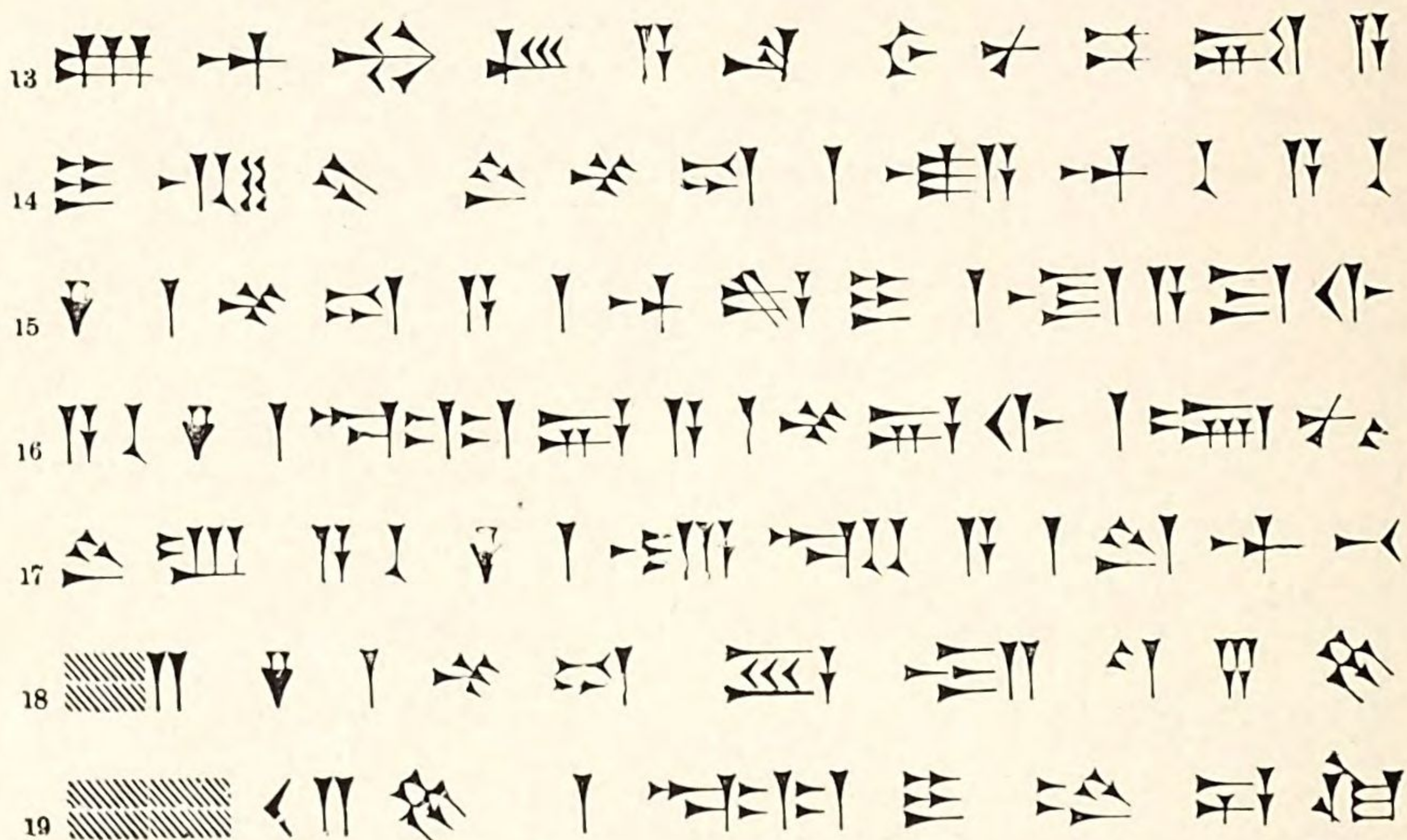
9 

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11 

REVERSE.

12 



Tablet brown, $1\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The right upper corner of the obverse is broken off. And the surface of the obverse is as if pressed down with the finger before the tablet was baked. There are numerous cuts and strokes on the tablet, which were undoubtedly made by the careless scribe. Otherwise the signs are well made.

- 1 [i-n]a ki-il ša arah Samna Nu-ub-ta-a
- 2 [marat] apal-šu ša Mu-š-izib-
Bil apal Arad-Šamaš
- 3 ma-na kaspi a-na Šamaš-iddin
apal-šu ša Marduk-zir-ibni
- 4 apal Šar-a-ra-zu-u (amibu) mâr šip-ri
ša Šum-ukin
- 5 [apal]-šu ša Na-šir apal Arad-Bil
ta-nam-din-ma
- 6 u-an-tim (mîš) ša ŠÍ.BAR u sulûpu
- 7 ša Šum-ukin ša ina ili Kur-ban-ni-
Marduk
- 8 apal-šu ša Marduk-šum-ibni [apal]
Arad-Nirgal
- 9 mu-tum ša Nu-ub-ta-a i-il-la-
- 10 i-na-aš-u-ma [a]-na Nu-ub-ta-a
- 11 u-bul-lam-ma u 4 rit-tum kas[pi]
- 12 a-na Šamaš-iddin ta-nam-din-ma

- 1 At the end of the month Samna,
Nûbtâ,
- 2 the daughter of; the son of
Mushezibbel, the son of Aradsha-
mash,
- 3 mana of money to Shamash-
iddin, the son of Marduziribni,
- 4 the son of Shararazû, the messenger,
for Shumukin,
- 5 the son of Nasir, the son of Aradbel,
will give.
- 6 The receipts for the grain and the
dates
- 7 of Shumukin, which against Kurban-
nimarduk,
- 8 the son of Mardukshumibni, the son
of Aradnergal,
- 9 the husband of Nûbtâ, are made out,
- 10 (the latter) will take, and to Nûbtâ
- 11 he will bring (them). And 4 certifi-
cates (?) for the money
- 12 to Shamashiddin she will give.

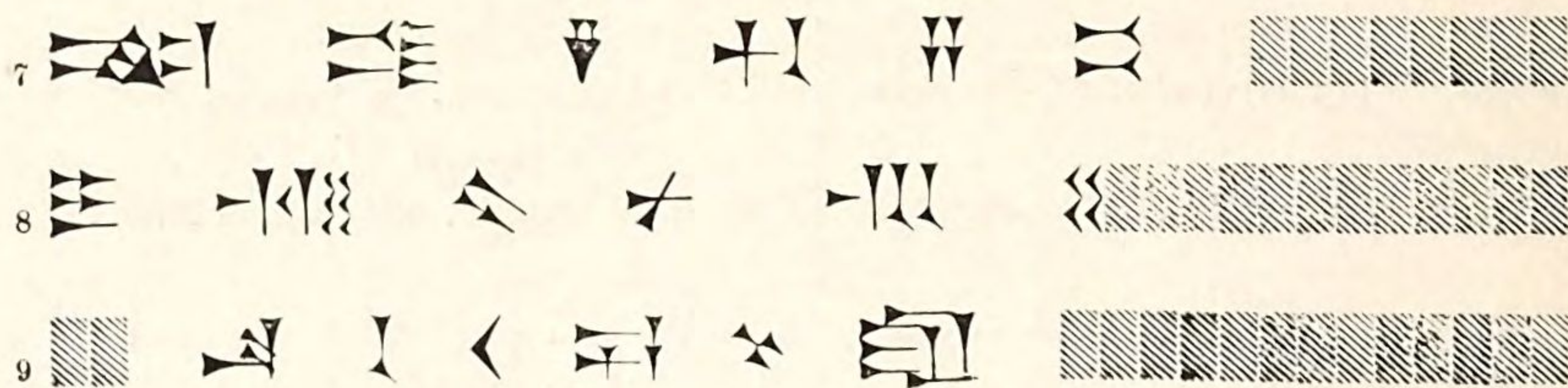
13	<i>u-an-tim (niš) a-na Nū-ub-ta-a</i>	13	The receipts to Nūbtā
14	<i>i-nam-din (amīlu) mu-kin Ītir-Marduk apal-šu</i>	14	he will return. Witnesses: Etērmarduk, the son
15	<i>ša Šum-ukin apal (īlu) Kib-na'id La-a-ba-ši</i>	15	of Shumukin, the son of Kibna'id; Lābashi,
16	<i>apal-šu ša Nabû-idanin apal Mu-kal- lim Šapik-zir</i>	16	the son of Nabûidanin, the son of Mukallim; Shapikzir,
17	<i>(amīlu) dupsar apal-šu ša Ītir-Bil apal Arad-Bil</i>	17	the scribe, the son of Etērbel, the son of Aradbel.
18	<i>[a]lū ša Sum-ukin araḥ Samna ūmu 5 kam</i>	18	In the city of Shumukin, in the month Samna, on the 5th day,
19	<i>[šattu] 12kam Nabû-na'id šar Babili(ki)</i>	19	in the 12th year of Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

Nûbtâ promised to pay a certain sum of money at the end of the month Marcheshwan (November) to Shamashiddin. The latter was in turn to pay it over to his master Shamashukin. This sum of money was due for grain and dates bought of Shamashukin. Now the bills had been made out in the name of Kurbanimarduk, the husband of Nûbtâ. He naturally turned them over to his wife, who had contracted the debt. Nûbtâ then issued four bonds which she gave to Shamashiddin, in order to insure her payment of the money. As soon as she had paid the proper amount, these certificates or bonds would naturally be returned to her, as lines 13 and 14 state. The debt had about 25 days to run, and therefore, probably, no interest was to be paid.

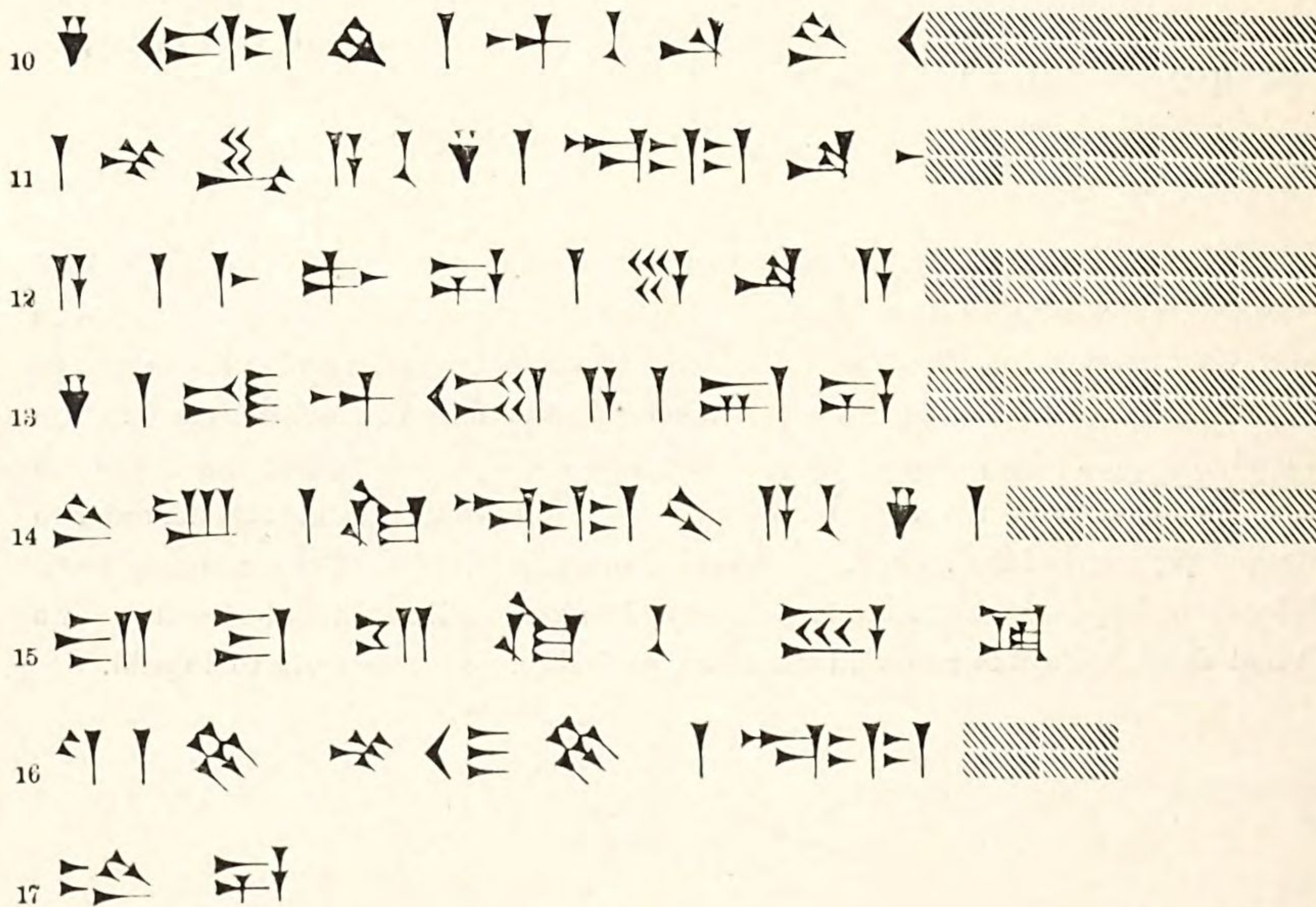
NO. 57.

OBVERSE.

[illegible]



REVERSE.



Tablet light gray; at the longest side 1 $\frac{3}{8}$, and at the broadest 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The right edge, with part of the tablet, is totally destroyed. The signs are very blurred and difficult to decipher. There are no wedges on the left and the upper edges.

- 1 66 gur sulûpu zaḫ-pi ša
- 2 apal-šu ša Balātu apal Í-sa₂-jil-ai
[ina ilì]
- 3 Bìl-utîr-napšâti Marduk- [u]
- 4 Nabû-zir-kašîr ina araḫ Tašritu š[îm]
- 5 gam-ru-tu ina ḫa-ša-ri i[t-ti]
[gur]
- 6 tu-ḫal-la lib-bi kas-pa (?)
- 7 bil-tum ša ḫu-ša-ni
- 8 i-nam-din-nu išti-in p[u-ut]

- 1 66 gur dates, the planting, which
- 2 the son of Balatu, the son of Esag-gillai, (is to receive of)
- 3 Beletêrnaphâti, Marduk, and
- 4 Nabûzirkasir. In the month Tashritu, at the
- 5 full price, during the harvesting, together with gur of
- 6 unripe dates, for money (?)
- 7 talents of date
- 8 they will give. One receipt

9 [i]-na-šu u i-lat ra-[šu-tu]	9 he will bring. And in addition there is the balance
10 ša ili Marduk-kašir (amīlu) [ša]	10 in favor of Mardukkasir, the, (which)
11 Sum-ušur apla-šu ša Nabû-na-[šir]	11 Shumusur, the son of Nabûnasir,
12 apal Mi-pi-i Iddin-na-apla [apal-šu]	12 the son Mepê, (and) Iddinnapla, the son
13 ša Írîš-Bîl apal Bîl-i-	13 of Ereshbel, the son of Bite, (will give).
14 (amīlu) dupsar Itti-Nabû-balaṭu apal- šu ša	14 Scribe: Ittinabûbalatu, the son of
15 alû Ma-mil-ki-šu araḥ Ululu	15 In the city Mamilkishu, in the month Ululu,
16 ûmu 1 kam šattu 13 kam Nabû-[na'id]	16 on the 1st day, in the 13th year of Nabonidus,
17 šar Babilî	17 King of Babylon

Beletêrnaphâti, Marduk....., and Nabûzirkasir, who were farmers or gardeners, promise to sell 66 gur of dates to the son of Balatu. They will also sell him unripe dates, and something else connected with the date-palm (line 7), at a specified price. Now this son of Balatu seems to have purchased the account of Mardukkasir, to whom some dates were due from Shumusur and Iddinnapla. The last named two men must have stood in some intimate relation with the three mentioned in lines 3 and 4, otherwise they would not have been mentioned on this tablet and in this connection.

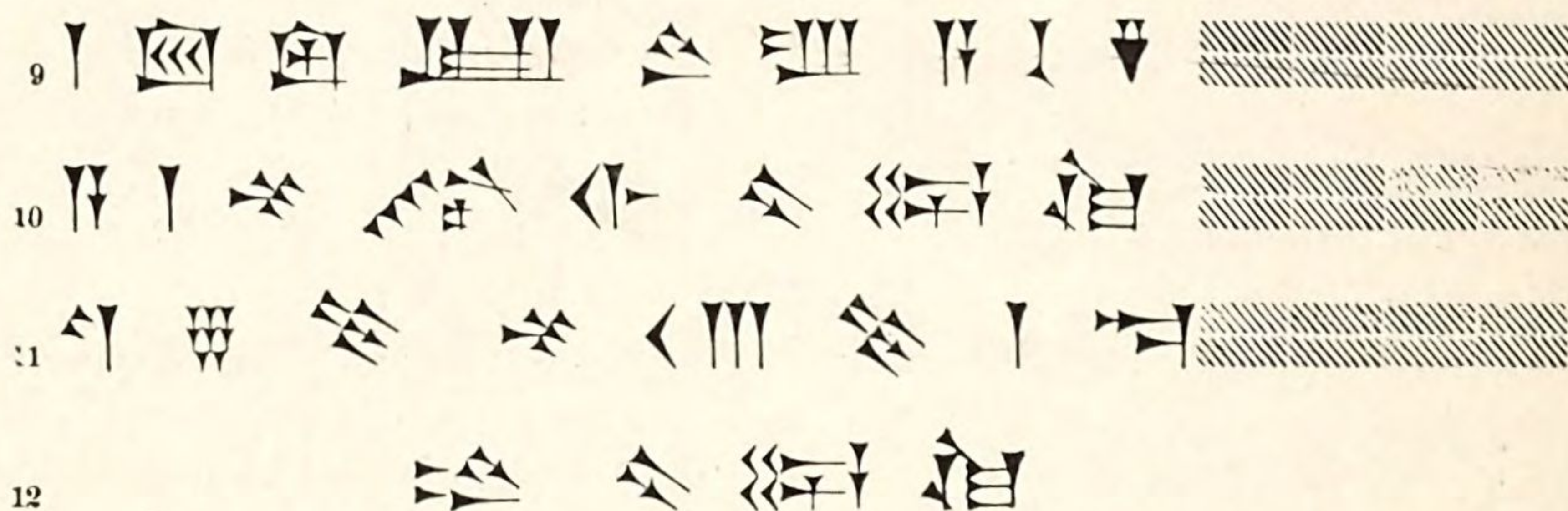
NO. 58.

OBVERSE.



About two lines on the obverse, and two on the reverse are broken off.

REVERSE.



Tablet gray; $1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ inches. A fragment. The signs are crude. The right side and about 4 lines upon the lower edge, are broken off. The left and upper edges are not written upon.

1 5 *šiklu bit-ka kaspi ša*

2 *marat-su ša Šapik-zir ina ili*

3 *apal-šu ša Ba-la-tu apal Mar-*
[*duk*]

4 *u Na'-it-tum [marat-su ša]*

1 5 coined shekels of money, which
.....,

2 the daughter of Shapikzir is to receive
from,

3 the son of Balatu, the son of Mar-
duk,

4 and Na'ittum, (the daughter of)

About four lines are broken off.

9 *Bul-lu-tu (amīlu) dupsar apal-šu*
ša

10 *apal Mu-lul-lim Babilu(ki) [arab]*

11 *îmu 8 kam šattu 13 kam Na[bû-na'id]*

12 *šar Babili(ki)*

9 Bullutu, the scribe, the son of,

10 the son of Mulullim. Babylon, in
the month,

11 on the 8th day, in the 13th year of
Nabonidus,

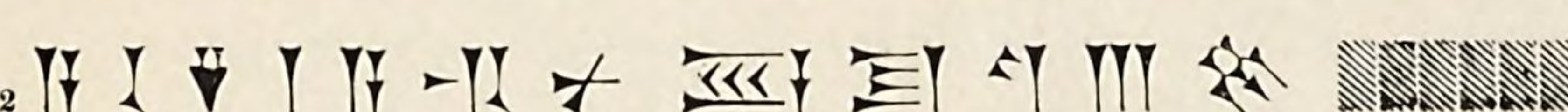
12 King of Babylon.

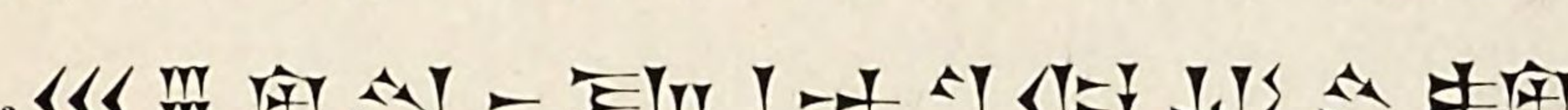
This tablet merely records the small debt of five shekels, which the son of Balatu and Na'ittum were to pay to the daughter of Shapikzir. Whether interest was to be paid or not, we can not tell, as that interesting fact may have been contained in the four lost lines.

NO. 59.

OBVERSE.

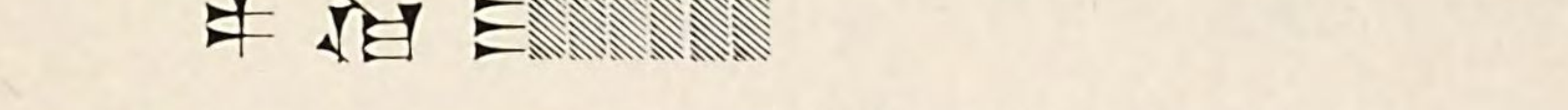
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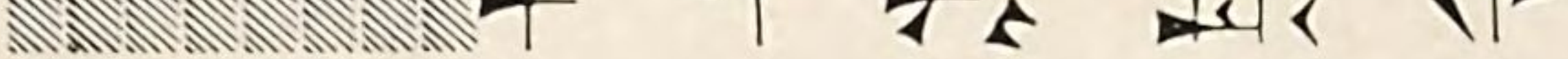
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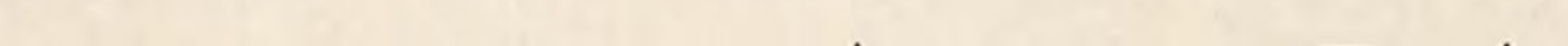
6 

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REVERSE.

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Tablet $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ inches. In very bad condition. The corners, excepting the upper right hand one of the obverse, are broken off. There is a large hole in line 5. The last two lines are badly marred. The space seems to indicate the 15th year.

1 + 6 LU.NITA ina kâtâ Ri-mut

2 [apal]-šu ša A-*hu-nu* arah Dûzu ûmu
3 kam

1 + 6 sheep are to be received from
Rimut,

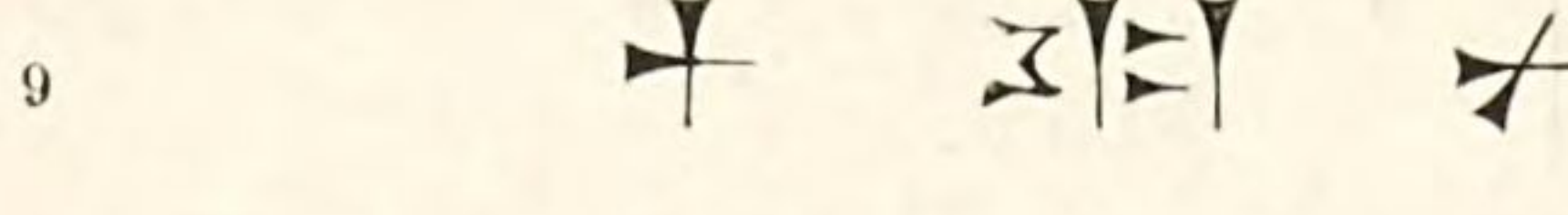
2 the son of Ahunu, in the month
Dûzu, on the 3rd day;

3 33 <i>LU.NITA ina kâtâ Šamaš-</i> <i>mudammi-ik (amīlu) ri'u</i>	3 36 sheep from Shamashmudammik, the shepherd;
4 + 7 <i>LU.NITA ina kâtâ Musallim-</i> <i>Marduk apal pa-ki-r[a-nu]</i>	4 + 7 sheep from Musallimmarduk, the son of the overseer;
5 + 22 <i>LU.NITA i-na LU.NITA</i>	5 + 22 sheep, as sheep,
6 <i>-la-a ina kâtâ (amīlu) rab ša</i> <i>šangi</i>	6 from the chief of the priests,
7 <i>lâ a-na šad-ik</i>	7 not for slaughter
8 [(<i>amīlu</i>) <i>dupsar</i>] <i>Šamaš-zir-gal-lim</i>	8 Scribe: Shamashzurgallim,
9 [<i>apal-šu ša</i>] <i>Šamaš-dûr-a</i>	9 the son of Shamashdûra.
10 [<i>ara</i>] <i>lî Dûzu ûmu 10 kam šaltu 15(?)</i> <i>kam</i>	10 In the month Dûzu, on the 10th day, in the 15th year of
11 <i>Nabû-na'id šar Babili(ki)</i>	11 Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

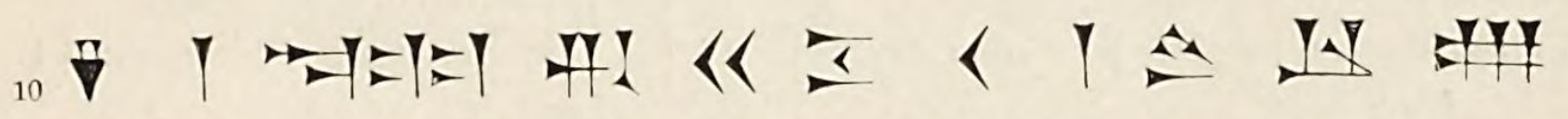
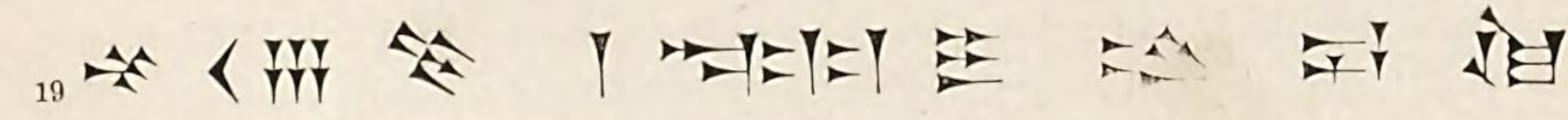
This tablet gives a list of the sheep and of those that offered them, probably in the temple at Sippara.

NO. 60.

OBVERSE.

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REVERSE.

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 19 

Tablet dark brown shading to black; $1\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The tablet has been very roughly used, judging by the blurred appearance of the signs. The left edge contains no writing, the right edge but a few signs of prolonged lines. The edges and corners are perfect; the whole tablet is preserved.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ma-na $5\frac{1}{2}$ šiklu kaspi ša

2 ina 1 šiklu bit-ka ša Nabû-ri-man-ni

3 apal-šu ša Ba-ni-ia ina ili Marduk-
šakin-šum

4 apal-šu ša Bêl-ušur-šum apal (amîlu)
šangu Bêl

5 ša šatti ina ili 1 ma-na 12 šiklu

6 kaspi ina ili-šu i-rab-bi

7 Marduk-šu-la-hu-u-a

8 u mâri-šu (amîlu) niši bîti-šu

9 maš-ka-nu

10 ša Nabû-ri-man-ni u (amîlu) rašu-u

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mana $5\frac{1}{2}$ shekels of money, which
2 is divided into single shekels, which
Nabûrimanni.

3 the son of Bania, is to receive from
Mardukshakinshum,

4 the son of Belusurshum, the son of
the priest of Bel;

5 every year, upon one mana, twelve
shekels of

6 money shall increase against him.

7 Mardukshulahûa

8 and her sons, the slaves of his house,

9 are the security

10 of Nabûrimanni. And a creditor,

11 <i>ša-nam-ma ina ili ul i-šal-lať</i>	11 whoever he be, over (the slaves) shall have no say
12 <i>a-di Nabû-ri-man-ni kaspa-šu</i>	12 until Nabûrimanni his money
13 <i>i-šal-lim-mu (amîlu) mu-kin-nu Bil- šu-nu</i>	13 shall have received. Witnesses: Bel- shunu,
14 <i>apal-šu ša Ri-mut apal Mut-na-si-bii</i>	14 the son of Rimut, the son of Mut- nasibil;
15 <i>Rammânu-zir-ibni apal-šu ša Rammânu- la-bak</i>	15 Rammânziribni, the son of Ram- mânlabak.
16 <i>(amîlu) dupsar Nabû-šum-išku-un apal-šu ša</i>	16 Scribe: Nabushumishkun, the son of
17 <i>Marduk-šakin-šum apal (amîlu) šangu Bil</i>	17 Mardukshakinshun, the son of the priest of Bel.
18 <i>Babîlu(ki) araĥ Samna îmu 21 kam</i>	18 Babylon, in the month Samna, on the 21st day,
19 <i>šattu 16 kam Nabû-na'id šar Babîli(ki)</i>	19 in the 16th year of Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

Mardukshakinshum loaned $\frac{1}{3}$ mana $5\frac{1}{2}$ shekels of money from Nabûrimanni. This money had been paid out in single shekels, therefore Mardukshakinshum received $25\frac{1}{3}$ pieces of coin. Now this money is to bear interest, the rate of interest to be 12 shekels on 60 for every year, hence 20 per cent. Until the loan is repaid, the female slave of Mardukshakinshum, together with her sons, are to be security. These slaves, it is especially stipulated, can not be given as security to another creditor of their master, nor can they be disposed of by the latter, until Nabûrimanni's claim has been settled.

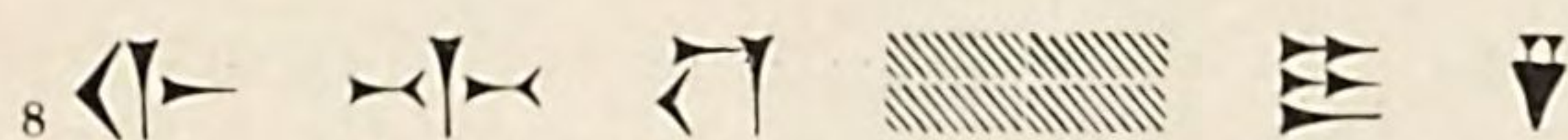
NO. 61.

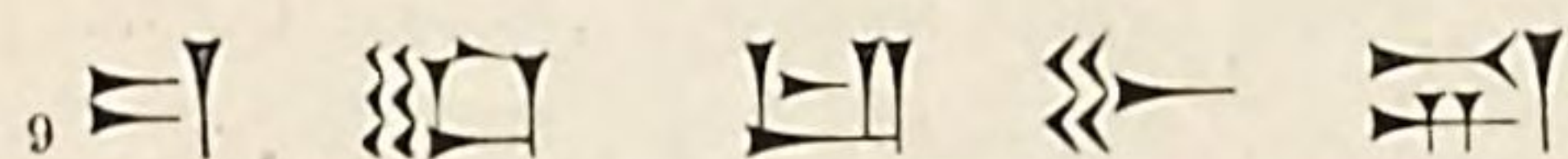
OBVERSE.

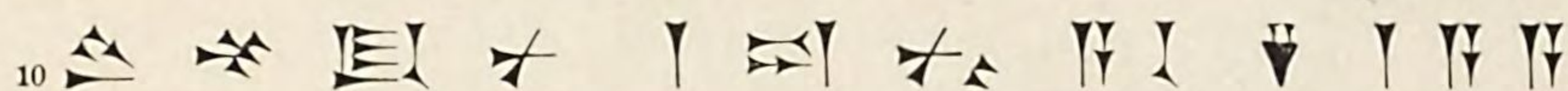
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REVERSE.

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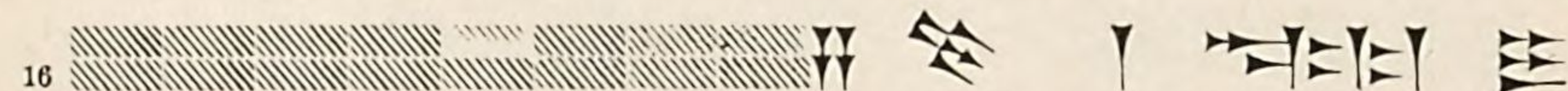
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Tablet brown, with numerous black spots; $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The left upper corner of the obverse is destroyed, thus breaking off the beginning of the last few lines of the reverse. The left edge is not written upon.

1 [gur] ŠÍ.BAR ša Šum-ukin
 2 [apal-šu ša]na-šir apal Arad-
 Bil
 3 ina ili Marduk-šum-iddin apal-šu ša

 4 Arad-Bil apal Arad-Bil
 5 ina arah Airu ina kaḫḫadi-šu 14 gur

 6 id-dup-tum ina bâbu Ka-lak-ku
 7 i-nam-din i-lat u-an-tim
 8 u šib ti tu [i-pi]-i-ša
 9 (išu) kirû ip-pu-uš
 10 (amîlu) mu-kin-nu Ukin-zir apal-šu ša
 Ai

1 gur of grain which Shumukin,
 2 the son ofnasir, the son of
 Aradbel,
 3 is to receive of Mardukshumiddin,
 the son of
 4 Aradbel, the son of Aradbel.
 5 In the month Airu, in his sum total,
 14 gur (of grain)
 6 as, in the gate Kalakku,
 7 he will give. In addition a receipt
 8 and a bond (?) were given (that)
 9 he will make a park.
 10 Witnesses: Ukinzir, the son of Ai,

11 <i>apal (amīlu) tâtū na-bit-ti Nabû-ik-bi- šu</i>	11 the son of the man; Nabu- ikbishu,
12 [<i>apal-šu ša</i>] <i>Nirgal-ibni apal (amīlu) rab bāni</i>	12 the son of Nergalibni, the son of the chief carpenter;
13 <i>tuk-Marduk apal-šu</i>	13 tukmarduk, the son
14 [<i>ša</i>] [<i>apal</i>] <i>Šum-idan-nu</i>	14 of, the son of Shumidannu;
15 <i>ša šī dan šī ta</i>	15
16 [<i>šattu</i>] + 4 <i>kam Nabû-na'id</i>	16 In the month, on the . . . day, in the +4th year of Nabonidus,
17 [<i>šar</i>] <i>Babili(ki)</i>	17 King of Babylon.

Shumukin is to receive from Mardukshumiddin a certain quantity of grain. In the month Airu (May) the latter promises to give 14 measures in the gate Kalakku (see Peiser, B. V. VI 5). In addition to this, lines 7–9 seem to say, he is to make a park for Shumukin. The labor connected with this is probably to count the same as the delivery of several measures of grain. Lines 8 and 15 are too blurred to be properly deciphered.

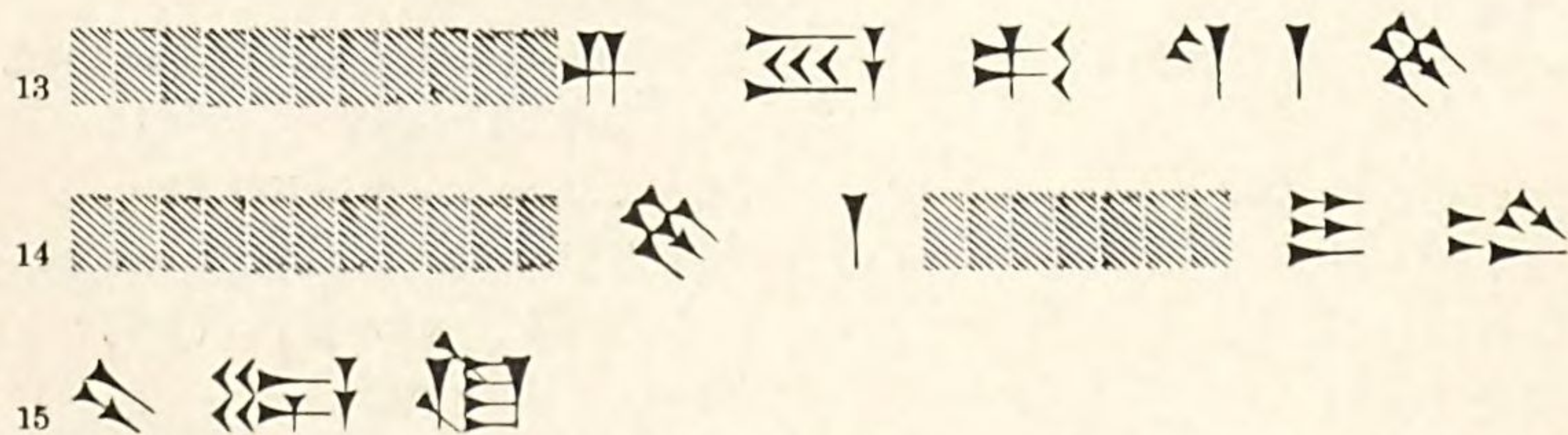
NO. 62.

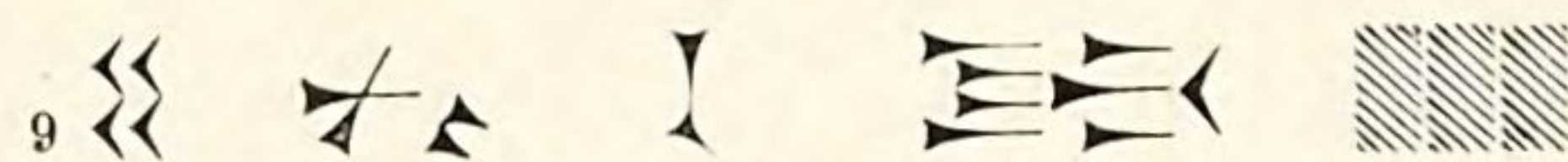
OBVERSE.



About four lines on the obverse, and four on the reverse are broken off.

REVERSE.



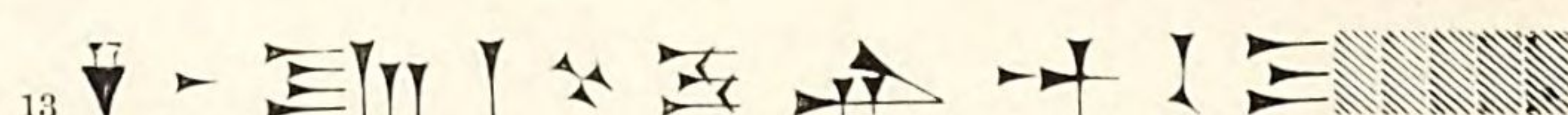
9 

REVERSE.

10 

11 

12 

13 

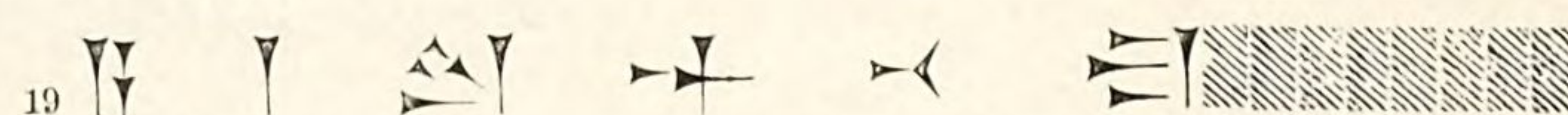
14 

15 

16 

17 

18 

19 

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21 

Tablet dark gray; $1\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ inches. A fragment. The tablet is much damaged. The right side is completely effaced.

- 1 22 gur 4 pi ŠĪ.BAR šu-[ul-lu(?)]
- 2 ša Šum-ukin apal-šu ša Na-.....
- 3 apal Arad-Bil ina i[li]
- 4 Ri-mut apal-šu ša
- 5 apal Í-gi-bi ina arah Airu [ša šattu
..... kam]

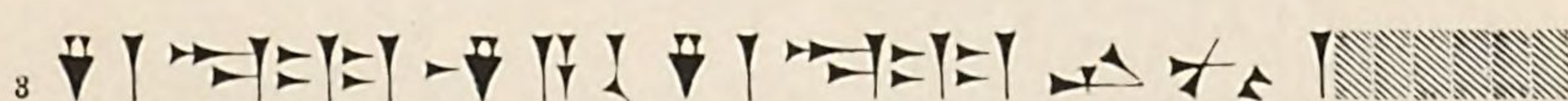
- 1 22 gur 4 pi of grain, over and above
- 2 which Shumukin, the son of Na.....,
- 3 the son of Aradbel, is to receive from
- 4 Rimut, the son of,
- 5 the son of Egibi. In the month
Airu, of the ...th year,

6	<i>ina bâbi Ka-lak-ku ka[kkadi-šu]</i>	6	in the gate Kalakku, his sum total,
7	<i>id-dup-tum i-[nam-din]</i>	7	namely the, he will give
8	<i>ira lib-bi 1 pi ŠĪ.BAR</i>	8	Thereof 1 pi grain, and (measures of)
9	<i>ŠĪ.ZIR-šu zaḳ-[pi]</i>	9	his seed field, planted with
10	<i>iḳ-ka-bu maš-ka-nu</i>	10	are called the security.
11	<i>apal-šu ša Na-din-šu apal Arad- (ilu)</i>	11	the son of Nadishu, the son of Arad, (is witness that the money)
12	<i>ša ŠĪ.BAR i-pu-ši</i>	12	for the grain of was paid
13	<i>ša ina kâtâ Kur-ban-ni-Marduk [mâr]</i>	13	which was received from Kurbanni- marduk, (the son of)
14	<i>(amīlu) mu-kin-nu [Na]bû-šum-u- ṣ[ur apal-šu ša]</i>	14	Witnesses: Nabûshumusur, the son of
15	<i>Ī-ri-šu apal (amīlu) rab bâni</i>	15	Erishu, the son of the chief carpenter;
16	<i>apal-šu ša Nabû-iḳ-bi apal (amīlu)</i>	16	the son of Nabûikbi, the son of the;
17	<i>Marduk-šakin-šum apal-šu ša Ši.</i>	17	Mardukshakinshum, the son of Shi.
18	<i>(amīlu) dupsar Bîl-uballi-ī[t]</i>	18	Scribe, Beluballit,
19	<i>apal Arad-Bîl alû</i>	19	the son of Aradbel. In the city
20	<i>arah Samna ūmu 28 [kam šattu] [kam]</i>	20	in the month Samna, on the 28th day, in the . . th year of
21	<i>Nabû-na'id šar [Babili(ki)]</i>	21	Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

Shumukin is to receive 22 gur 4 pi of grain from Rimut. The latter promises to deliver it in the month Airu of the . . th year, in the gate Kalakku (see Peiser, B. V. VI 5). But Rimut has evidently already received his pay. He is therefore required to offer some security. This he offers in the shape of grain and cultivated land. The son of Nadinshu had seen Rimut receive his pay from the hands of Kurbanimarduk, hence Rimut can not retreat from his agreement.

NO. 64.

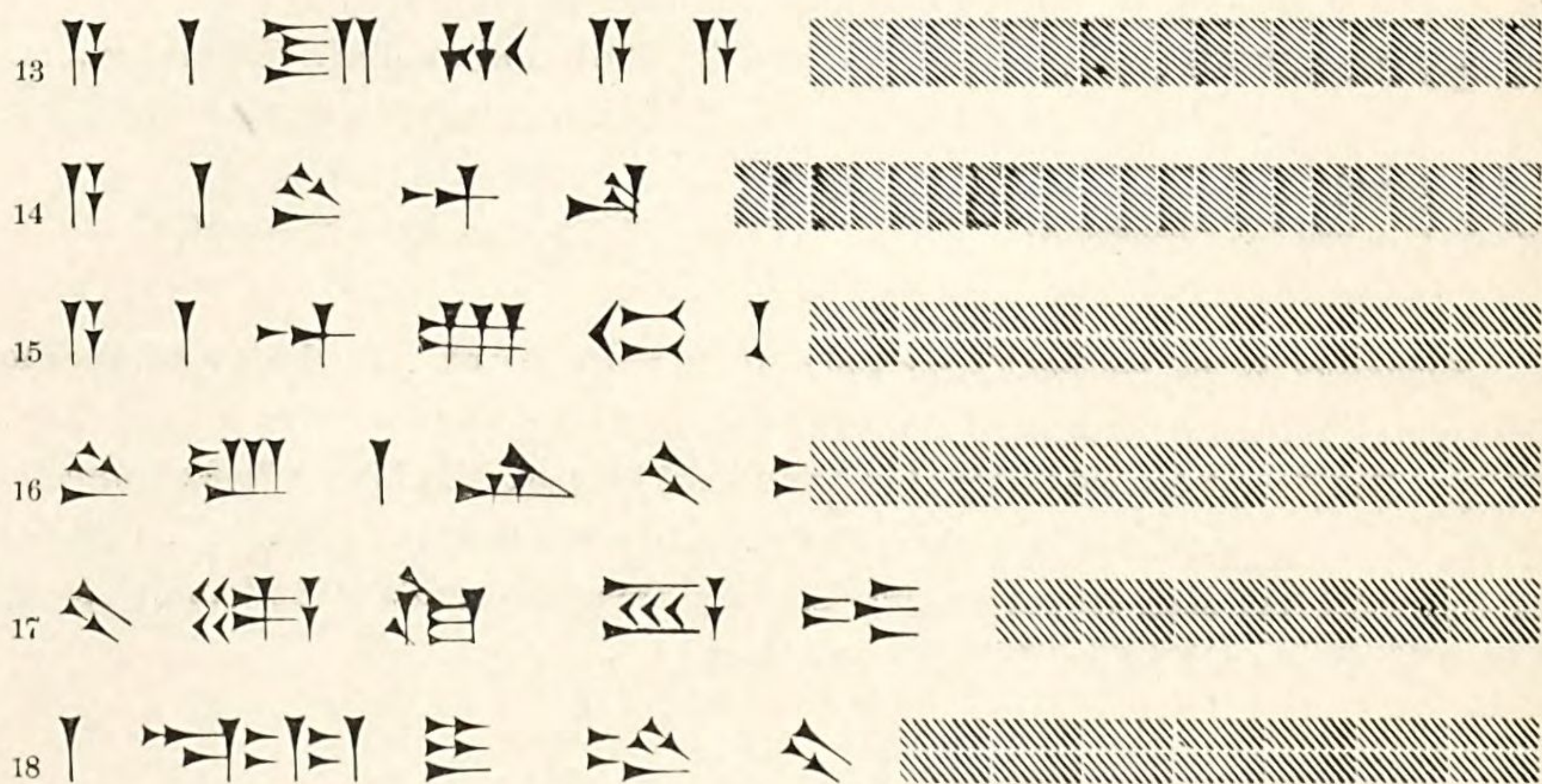
OBVERSE.

1 
2 
3 



About one line on the obverse, and two on the reverse are broken off.

REVERSE.



Tablet dark gray shading to black; $1\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the broadest and longest parts. The right and lower edges are destroyed. The right side of the reverse is totally effaced. The signs are very plainly made.

1 *u-an-tim ša u-nu-tu (amīlu)*

2 *šubatu uššubu u mu-ši-zib*

1 The receipt for the utensils of the
..... man,

2 (for) garments and loans (?)
.....

3 <i>ša Nabû-itîr apal-šu ša Nabû-ibni-zir</i> <i>a[pal][u]</i>	3 that belonged to Nabûetêr, the son of Nabûibnizir, the son of, (and)
4 <i>ša Bil-ikî-ša apal-šu ša Nabû-ibni-zir</i> <i>a[pal]</i>	4 that belonged to Belikîsha, the son of Nabûibnizir, the son of,
5 <i>a-na îli La-a-ba-ši apal-[šu ša]</i>	5 to the account of Lâbashi, the son of,
6 <i>apal Sa-gil-ai iš-ša-*</i>	6 the son of Saggillai, is made out.
7 <i>ina lib-bi a-na La-a-ba-ši</i>	7 Thereafter to Lâbashi,,
8 <i>u-añ-tim ša Nabû-itîr apal-šu ša</i> <i>[Nabû-ibni-zir]</i>	8 the receipt of Nabûetêr, the son of Nabûibnizir,
9 <i>Bil-ikî-ša i-[nam-din]</i>	9 Belikîsha will give.

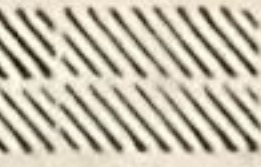
Lines 10, 11 and 12 are effaced.

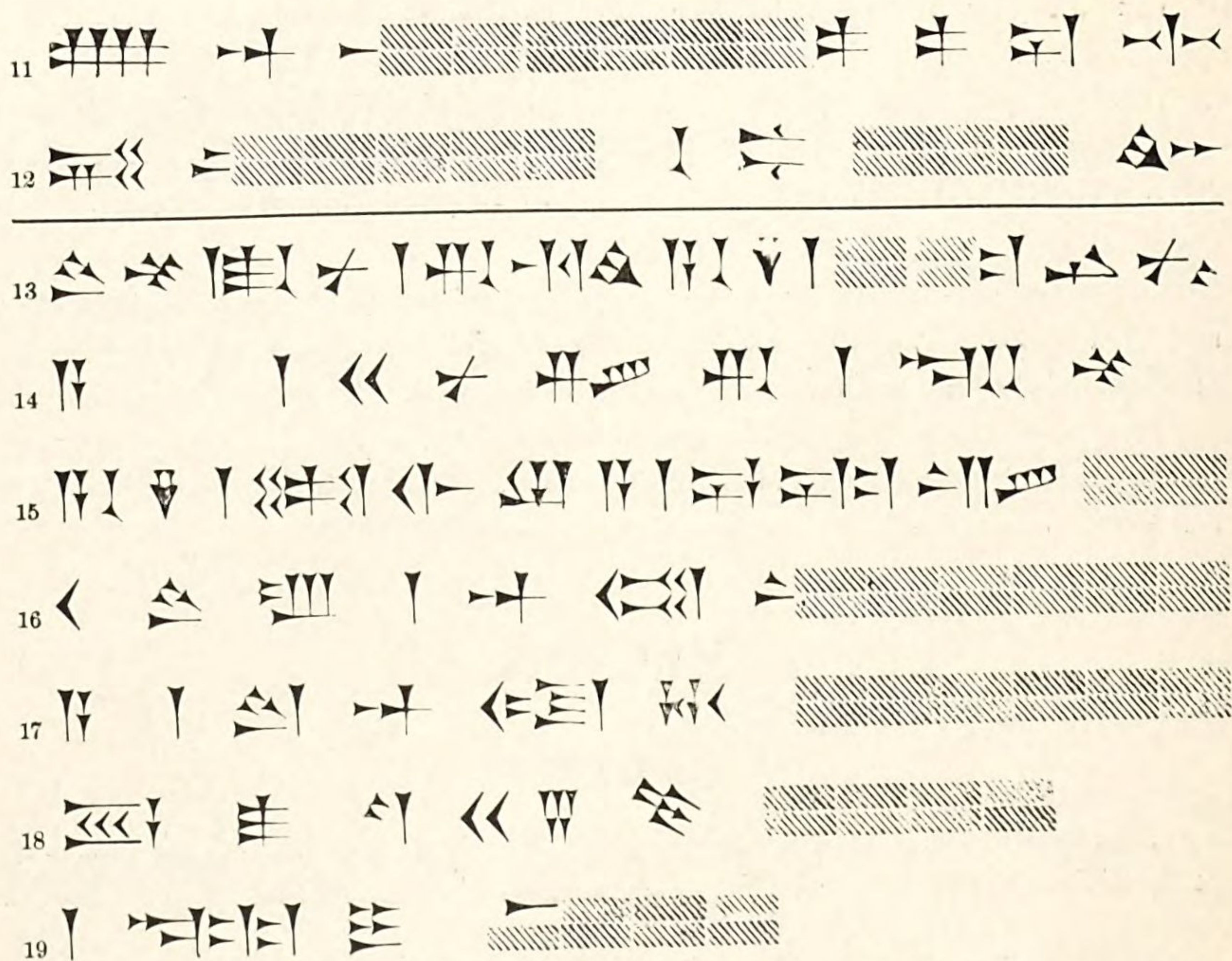
13 <i>apal Su-ḫa-ai</i>	13 the son of Suhai;
14 <i>apal amîlu (ilu) Na-[na-a]</i>	14 the son of the priest of Nanâ;
15 <i>apal Ilu-u-ṣur-šu</i>	15 the son of Ilusurshu;
16 <i>(amîlu) dupsar Ni-din-tu[m apal-šu</i> <i>ša]</i>	16 Scribe: Nidintum, the son of
17 <i>Babilu(ki) arah Kisilimu [ûmu]</i> <i>[kam šattu] [kam]</i>	17 Babylon, in the month Kisilimu, on the ..th day, in the ..th year of
18 <i>Nabû-na'id šar Ba[bili(ki)]</i>	18 Nabonidus, King of Babylon.

Nabûetêr and Belikîsha, two brothers, sold a certain amount of implements, clothes, and other things. The bill was to be paid by Lâbashi. Nabûetêr had evidently commissioned his brother Belikîsha to look after his interests. Therefore Lâbashi was to pay the sum of money due the two brothers of Belikîsha, and the latter was to give the former his receipt together with that of his brother. The remainder of the tablet, from line 10 on contained only the names of the witnesses and the date.

NO. 65.

OBVERSE.

1 <          
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*REVERSE.*

Tablet light gray; $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inches. The signs are blurred, and a considerable portion of the surface of the tablet has crumbled off. The right upper corner, extending half the length and breadth of the tablet, is broken off. A bad break is also found on the lower edge. The tablet is very difficult to decipher.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 18 gur <i>ŠĪ.BAR</i> [ša (ilu) <i>Daînu-šum-iddin</i>]
 2 <i>apal-šu ša Šil-la-a</i> [apal] [ina ili]
 3 <i>Nabû-apal-iddin apal-šu ša Marduk-irba apal</i>
 4 <i>ina araḥ Dûzu kaḫḫadu-šu i-nam-din</i>
 26 gur
 5 <i>ša pir'u ma-tum ša araḥ Dûzu pân Bilit-ahrātu nik[u]</i>

 6 <i>ša (ilu) Daînu-šum-iddin ši i Ri-kiš-šak-la</i>
 7 <i>gal-la-šu maš-ka-nu ša (ilu) Daînu-šum-iddin</i>
 8 (amīlu) <i>rašu-u ša-nam-ma (ina) ili ul i-šal-laṭ</i>
 9 <i>pap-pa-su a[-na ma]š-šar-tum ša araḥ Tēbitu</i>
 10 <i>Nabû-apal-iddin [a-na] (ilu) Daînu-šum-iddin i-tir</i>
 11 <i>u-an-t[im (mīš)]</i> <i>pa(?) i ti</i>
 12 <i>gab-bi</i> <i>šu-ub-[la-a]-'</i>

 13 (amīlu) <i>mu-kin-nu Ri-mut apal-šu ša Nabû-ibni-zir</i>
 14 <i>apal Man-nu-gi-ri Bīl-iddin</i>
 15 <i>apal-šu ša Li-ši-ru apal Ī-sag-gil-[ia-ai]</i>

 16 <i>u (amīlu) dupsar Marduk-šum</i>
 <i>[apal-šu ša]</i>
 17 <i>apal Arad-Nirgal [Babīlu(ki)]</i>
 18 <i>araḥ Šabātu ūmu 25 kam [šattu]</i>
 <i>[kam]</i>
 19 <i>Nabû-na'id š[ar Babīli(ki)]</i></p> | <p>1 18 gur of grain, which Dainushum-iddin,
 2 the son of Sillâ, the son of,
 is to receive from
 3 Nabûapaliddin, the son of Marduk-irba, the son of
 4 In the month Dûzu he will give his
 amount. 18 gur
 5 of seed-land, during the month Dûzu,
 are for the goddess Belit-ahrātu,
 the sacrifice
 6 of Dainushumiddin is it. Rikish-shakla.....,
 7 his slave, is the security of Dainushumiddin.
 8 Another creditor shall have no say
 over him.
 9 (His) sustenance till the end of the
 month Tebitu
 10 Nabûapaliddin will pay to Dainushumiddin.
 11 The receipts for
 12 all (of them), he will cause to
 be brought.
 13 Witnesses: Rimut, the son of Nabû-ibnizir,
 14 the son of Mannugiri; Beliddin,
 15 the son of Lishîru, the son of Esaggillai;
 16 and the scribe Mardukshum.....;
 the son of
 17 the son of Aradnergal. Babylon (?),
 18 in the month Shabatu, on the 25th
 day, in the . . th year of
 19 Nabonidus, King of Babylon.</p> |
|--|--|

Dainushumiddin is to receive from Nabûapaliddin 18 gur of grain. The latter promises to deliver them in the month Dûzu (July). These 18 gur have already been vowed to the goddess Belit-ahrātu by Dainushumiddin, and the latter has also promised to have them delivered in the same month. Consequently he must be severe in demanding the grain at the proper time. He, therefore, takes Rikishshakla, the

slave of Nabûapaliddin as security, and by means of line 8, denies the right of any other creditor of Nabûapaliddin to have any say over the slave. He even demands sustenance for the latter, for five months beyond the time, when the payment of the grain has become due. Lines 11 and 12 seem to imply that after all requirements have been satisfied, Dainushumiddin will cause all the necessary receipts to be handed over to his debtor Nabûapaliddin.



NOTES.

- No. 1.** Line 1. *ina ili ina pân* is a double expression of one and the same idea, as *ina ili* and *ina pân* are used interchangeably in the contract tablets.
 Lines 3, 5. *šinî* Brünnow C. L. 10253.
 Line 6. *ta-lit-tu* is propably a *t* formation of the stem *alâdu*, Heb. לֵילִי meaning "to beget"; hence, tentatively, "the young."
 Line 10. The sign *ni* is written on the tablet by mistake for *kak*.
 Line 12. *Nippuru*. See Brünnow C. L. 2877.
- No. 2.** Line 1. $\frac{1}{3}$ *šiklu* 6 *šiklu* written instead of $6\frac{1}{3}$ *šiklu*.
 Line 7. According to Strassmaier, Cambyses Nos. 195, 226, 286, *Bil-ki-šir* is the son of *Šu-la-a*, of the family of Egibi. In this tablet, however, only the family names are given.
 Line 9. *ûmu* is omitted by the scribe, and *šattu 12 kam* is repeated by mistake in the next line.
 Line 10. In tablets Nos. 2 and 3 of this part a final phonetic syllable *na* is added to Shamashshumukin's (Saosduchinos) name. In No. 4, however, it is omitted.
- No. 3.** Lines 1, 12. *Šu-la-a*. To be read thus though *Šu-ba-a* is written.
 Line 8. Notice the curious form of *mah*.
 Line 14.  for 
- No. 4.** Line 1. *ni-is-lu*. See Tallqvist p. 105, and Peiser, K. A. II²⁶.
 Line 5. *u-tir*. From *utru*. See Strass. Neb. 261⁶; also Part I of this book, where it occurs in the form *u-tur* 13⁶ 15⁵.
- No. 5.** Lines 3, 5, 6. (*ilu*) *Ša-bit-bit*. Strassmaier reads (*ilu*) *Zamame*.
 Lines 7, 8. The last sign is the sign of repetition, and means that *TU.BIT* (*ilu*) *Ša-bit-bit* is to be repeated.
 Line 11. (*amilu*) *PLIR.MÍŠ*, if read syllabically (*amílu*) *pi-ir* (*míš*), may mean "seedsmen," though there is no reason why the plural should have been used.

No. 5. Line 12. I would take *Amat-ni-gab-a* with the (*ki*) broken off as the name of a city, as every parallel construction with (*amīlu*) *šangu* demands.

Line 14. *Aššur-iḫbi*. See Brünnow, C. L. 5124.

Lines 15, 16. (*amīlu*) *HI.BI* might be a mistake on the part of the scribe for (*amīlu*) *HI.GA*, as only two small perpendicular wedges are lacking in order to make of *hi* a *ga*. Then we must read, according to Brünnow, C. L. 8239 (*amīlu*) *tābi*. In line 16 *amīlu* is omitted.

No. 6. Line 17. The same construction as in 2¹ of this part.

No. 7. Lines 5, 6. *šiš-šin-na*. This word I take with Tallqvist (p. 112) to mean "palm-branches," according to the Heb. שִׁשְׁבִּימִים Cant. 7:9. But it must be read with the *š* and not the *s* sound. Peiser, (B. V. p. 240; K. A. p. 102) believes it to signify the portion that the steward or tenant receives.

Lines 8, 10. *Bil-u-ir-tu* "Bel has sent," from *'irû*.

No. 8. Line 3. The pronunciation of the 4th sign is not known as yet. (*amīlu*) *MU(MIS)*. See Tallqvist, p. 90.

Line 5. This is a round-about way of saying "on the 15th day of the month Simanu."

Line 6. *tal-lak*. A *t* formation from *alīku*.

Line 12. *šil-li* Heb. שֵׁל "shade, roof," then perhaps "rent."

No. 9. Line 2. *ina pāni* "to be at the disposal of," and not to be read *ina pān* "to be received from," as the context shows. Compare line 9.

Lines 18, 21, 22. *mašīhu* as I conjecture. Mr. Pinches (Inscribed Babylonian Tablets in the Possession of Sir Henry Peek, Bart., Part I. p. 16) shows that this sign stands for 24 *ka*. As *mašīhu* was only a general term, the *mašīhu* mentioned in this tablet must consequently have contained 24 *ka*.

Lines 23, 33. *i-da-a-ta* must be the plural of *idu*.

No. 10. Line 2. *mi-di-ti* "measuring," Heb. מִדָּה "to stretch, to measure."

No. 11. Line 5. *kam* seems to have been omitted.

No. 13. Line 3. *kat* or *kâtâ* hands is taken by Mr. Pinches (Insc. Bab. Tab. Part. I, p. 4) to mean "skeins."

No. 14. Line 1. *alpu um-ma-nu* (*mīš*). "Cattle in great numbers." *ummānu* means "troops, people, army;" but it contains the idea of number, I have therefore rendered it thus here. (See Tallq., p. 43 for examples.) *la pān* לִפְנֵי Compare No. 25, line 21 of Part I.

- No. 14.** Line 5. The sign for *Nabû* is erased at the end of the line.
- No. 15.** Line 7. *la gam-ru-tu*. The *la* here has the same ideomatic force as the Hebrew preposition.
- No. 46.** Line 3. *bâbâni šinî Šamaš*. These were evidently the two gates of the temple of the sun-god at Sippara, through which the sacrificial sheep were brought in.
- Line 16. The perpendicular wedge before *amîlu* is a mistake by the scribe.
- No. 47.** Line 1. *ma-ku-ru* from the same root as the Hebrew מָכַר “to sell.”
- Line 2. *i-bu-ru-ma* for *i-bu-ru-ma*.
- Line 6. The names compounded with *Ilu* are not common. A few are *Îpîšilu*, *Aradilu*, etc.
- No. 48.** Line 2. The name *Labâši* is spelled either *La-a-ba-ši* or *La-ba-a-ši*.
- Line 3. *ba-li-tum* must be considered a variant for *biltum*.
- Line 9. *ki-mi* “sustenance, support.” (Peiser, B. V. XXIII₁₃) *Ša-lam-ma* שָׁלַם “good, wholesome.”
- Line 12. *ku-ur-ru-bu* comes from the same root as קָרַב (Lev. 7:38), and is a by-form of the latter.
- No. 49.** Line 1. *LU.TU.KAL* is probably to be read phonetically as the phonetic endings *ium* in lines 12, 17, 19 and 21, and *lu* in line 14, show. The *LU* is probably the prefixed determinant. Compare *LU.NITA*.
- No. 51.** Line 14. *ki-mi-mi* is a lengthened form of *ki-mi*. Cf. No. 48⁹.
- No. 53.** Line 1. (*amîlu*) *la-mu-ta-nu*. See Tallq. p. 89.
- Line 16. The scribe by mistake wrote *si-hu-hu-u* for *si-hu-u*, and *pa-ki-nu* for *pa-ki-ra-nu*.
- Line 18. *ša* is evidently a needles repetition.
- No. 54.** Line 9. *iškâtini* seems to be a double plural formation.
- No. 56.** Line 11. *rit-tum* must mean something like “certificate.” Consult also Peiser B. V. p. 324a.
- Line 15. (*ilu*) *Kib-na'id*. A tentative reading.
- No. 57.** Line 6. *tu-hal-la lib-bi*. Compare *tu-hal-lum lib-lib-bi*, Peiser, B. V. CXLVII₇; also *lib-bi lib-bi*, Strassmaier, Nabn. 271 1 6 11 385 1 6.
- No. 59.** Line 4. *pa-ki-ra-nu*. The determinative (*amîlu*) is omitted.
- No. 60.** Line 7. *Marduk-šu-la-hu-u-a* means “Marduk is my forgiveness.” Hebrew root סָלַח.
- Line 8. (*amîlu*) *niši* is used here as (*amîlu*) *galli*.
- No. 61.** Line 4. *Arad-Bil apal Arad-Bil*. The two names are distinguished here in writing, though they are pronounced alike.

No. 61. Line 5. Usually the tens precede the units, but the reverse is the case here.

No. 62. Line 1. *ši-in-nu* occurs also in Strass. Nabn. 558, 10.

No. 64. Line 1. *u-nu-tu* "utensils." Consult A. & W. Sanh. I, 28.

Line 2. *uššubu*, according to Brünnow C. L. 11188.

Line 14. (*amīlu*) (*ilu*) *Na-[na-a]*. *šangu* is omitted. This a frequent omission on the contract tablets.

No. 65. Line 5. *pir'u ma-tum* is evidently another phrase for *ŠĪ.ZIR* translated by Peiser "seed (field)." Here *pir'u* is equivalent to *ŠĪ.BAR* of line 1, and *ma-tum* is added to complete the phrase.

Bilit-aḫrātu (Brünnow C. L. 11523) "Belit of the Future," "Belit, Goddess of Futurity."

Line 14. *-šu ša* seems to be erased in this line on the tablet, as is indicated by the space.



/ Moldenke, Alfred B. / Delaunay, Jacques A.

Cuneiform texts in the Metropolitan Museum of Art

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